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We beg leave to state that we decline to return or to enter into correspondence as to rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception. Manuscripts not acknowledged within four weeks are rejected.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is a pitiable thing that while the people, the politicians of all parties, King Victor Emmanuel and the Pope have welcomed King Edward in Rome with enthusiasm and expressed their welcome with unerring taste a body of people should be found in this country to insult both his hosts and the King by protesting against his visit to the Pope. Leo XIII. has himself waived all difficulties of etiquette, great as they are. He is a man venerable, as no one else in Europe, and rightly venerated. He has many times expressed to English friends his extreme admiration for the character and talents of Queen Victoria; and the King, if he were not King of how many thousands of Roman Catholic subjects, would have offended—to put it on no higher grounds—the commonest canons of piety and respect if he had not paid this visit to the Vatican. At the Quirinal the King made more than one speech expressing the common desire of Italy and England to work for liberty and peace; and it was a graceful act on the part of King Victor Emmanuel to respond in the English language. How many of our greater writers have found their inspiration in Italy? and nothing but good could come of the literary fellowship finding political support.

The Opposition did very well with their Penrhyn motion. They did not detach a single Unionist vote, nor did they make out any real case against the Government for non-intervention; but they can hardly have expected to do either. That was not at all what was in their thoughts. In giving the motion the form of a vote of censure, they knew very well that they were closing up the Ministerial ranks. Even the Unionists who believe in the trade-union system and think Lord Penrhyn's position to be mistaken would not vote with the Opposition, as that would mean a vote for the resignation of the Ministry. Precisely what the Opposition schemed for. They will now be able to go about the country saying that when the Penrhyn dispute and

with it the whole trade-union question was discussed in the House, not one single Unionist spoke or voted in favour of trade unionism. They will get organised labour solid in their support at the next election, and with it the far larger body of workmen who, while not "society men" themselves, take their lead from the trade unions. Moreover, the country will feel that the Opposition at any rate do take this Bethesda dispute with all the bitterness and misery it has involved seriously, while the Government see nothing in it but a petty local affair, too small for great statesmen like them to consider.

This may not be a just view of the debate; but it is one people may very easily take. Indeed, we are very certain the Radicals will find the Bethesda dispute extremely useful at the next election. Nor is it possible honestly to deny that the debate showed the Ministerialists as an anti-trade-union party. The Prime Minister, after a studious disclaimer of any intention to take sides, or even to comment on the Penrhyn issue, indulged in an undisguisedly partisan presentment of Lord Penrhyn's case. Other Unionist speakers were merely Lord Penrhyn's personal spokesmen. Mr. Bromley-Davenport, baulked of his opportunity for making a display in the championship of the Grenadier court-martiallers, uttered a perfervid panegyric of Lord Penrhyn. Lord Penrhyn is more than well able to take care of himself. This sort of florid eulogy must be extremely offensive to him. If Mr. Bromley-Davenport knew more of political history, he would have appreciated the crushing retort to which he was exposing himself when he, an individualist on the Tory side, twitted the Liberals with abandoning the individualist economy of their past.

The second reading of the Education Bill for London was carried in the House on Wednesday by a majority of 137, slightly more than the actual Government majority. This was due to the support of the Nationalists, Unionist seceders being few. The debate was markedly calm, in great contrast to the education, or rather religious, wrangles of last year. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Robson tried to fan the fire of fanaticism but in vain; the tinder was damp. Of the speeches, Mr. Haldane made the best educational contribution to the debate—in him the educationist spoke in spite of the politician, as in Mr. Bryce the politician in spite of

the educationist: Mr. Balfour's speech was clever and very timely. He saved the situation by practically giving his followers carte blanche in the matter of details, the second reading binding them only to very broad principles. One likely, almost certain, result of the debate is the exclusion of the borough council representatives from the central education authority. We are glad to see that Mr. Bridgeman induced the School Board on Thursday further to consider the Bill instead of furiously rejecting it.

Mr. Hanbury's death in the prime of life, politically speaking, and at the beginning of his official career, is tragic enough. He was evidently a tall tower undermined, for he had the appearance of great robustness. He will be a real loss to the Cabinet and to the Conservative party, for the number of men capable of forming their own views and courageous enough to express them is not large. We doubt if Mr. Hanbury was popular in the Cabinet—independent men seldom are; and at one time he incurred great odium amongst the members of the parliamentary bar, because he refused to allow a counsel to cross-examine a witness whose examination-in-chief he had not heard. But in the House of Commons Mr. Hanbury was liked and respected, for in his treatment of members he showed that he remembered the trials of his own free-lance days, and he quarrelled with no one except Mr. Gibson Bowles.

It is quite true that Mr. Hanbury forced himself into the Government by going to see Lord Salisbury, and talking in a very "straight" fashion to the late Premier. Mr. Hanbury had a shrewd suspicion that Lord Salisbury did not know who he was, so he determined to beard the lion in his den. Once seen and talked to Mr. Hanbury was not easily forgotten, and this historic interview, in which Lord Salisbury was told that he knew nothing about the House of Commons, was followed by Mr. Hanbury's appointment as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Pretensions to oratory Mr. Hanbury had none: but he had a gift of lucid and persuasive exposition. He also had the advantage of owning a very valuable estate in Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

It is sincerely to be hoped that in appointing his successor Mr. Balfour will not fall back on some mere official mediocrity. Under the late President of the Board of Agriculture that department had assumed—for the first time in its short history—the position of friend and adviser to the harassed farmer. It was beginning to inspire him with confidence; not as a new guide to wealth and prosperity, but on its merits, as a bureau where trustworthy information and sensible advice were always freely proffered to those who stood in need of such things. This was mainly due to Mr. Hanbury who had a special faculty for evolving realities out of shams, and for setting in motion old machines which, through never being wound up, had ceased to work. Now there is the danger that the Board of Agriculture may suffer a relapse, especially if the forces of red tape have some puppet after their own heart round whom they may rally. It would be a great pity, just now, to add to the farmer's causes for pique and irritation. As it is, he looks on the abandonment of the corn-tax as evidence of pusillanimity combined with political senile decay, and it would help to put him in a good humour again if another strong and popular man were chosen to succeed Mr. Hanbury.

The Postmaster-General's announcement of sixpenny postal orders will hardly excite much enthusiasm, but apparently there is a real demand for them. We are glad that a commission is to be appointed to inquire into the rate of wages of certain Post-Office officials; but we do not see why it is not more comprehensive. Why should London postmen be included and country postmen left out? There is no servant of the public more, or more deservedly, popular than the postman. No one will grudge him a lift in his wages. A propos of postmen's work, we are glad to know that many rural districts are availing themselves of the rule which

enables receivers of three-fourths of the local correspondence by a self-denying ordinance to get the delivery of letters on Sunday taken off. That country people should need a post which London quite well does without is "tant soit peu ridicule".

The practice of making a speech in asking a question is obviously inconvenient, and would not be tolerated by the House of Commons. But as it is the practice of the House of Lords, we do not see that Lord Hardwicke and the Duke of Devonshire had any right to complain of the Duke of Bedford's speech on Tuesday. The Duke of Bedford had given notice of a question relating to certain clauses in the Army Act and certain rules of Army procedure. In his speech the Duke chose to assume that Lord Roberts had acted under the statute in placing Colonel Kinloch on half-pay, and having assumed his major premiss, the Duke glided easily to his conclusion that the Commander-in-Chief had broken the law. Lord Hardwicke's answer was short and effective: the Commander-in-Chief had not broken the statute for the simple reason that he did not act under it but under the Royal Warrant, which gives him full discretionary power to place an officer on half-pay. Sir Henry Trotter's "prerogative" court of inquiry confused matters, as it is admitted that Lord Roberts allowed Colonel's Kinloch's evidence to influence his mind. But it is a question of the Royal Warrant and not of the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Brodrick's announcement on Thursday night of the Government's intentions with regard to Somaliland has taken by surprise those who thought that the object of the expedition was to dispose once and for all of the Mullah. Ministerial views have apparently undergone some modification, and the Mullah having been driven out of Mudug at heavy loss to ourselves, there is no disposition to follow him further into the interior. It is a pity that the merely punitive character of the expedition was not made clear from the first, rather than on the morrow of a sharp reverse to British arms. The punishment so far inflicted on the Mullah will in no sense destroy his power for future mischief, and the peace of the Somaliland protectorate will be ensured only by the establishment of costly advanced posts. It is mere nonsense to suggest that the expedition was undertaken in the interests of Italy. The security of our own territory and of the tribes who look to Great Britain for protection was its occasion and its justification.

The actual situation in Somaliland appears more critical than Mr. Brodrick's statement suggests. The experiences of Major Gough's flying column, of which a very vivid account was published in the "Daily Graphic" on Thursday, were very much those of Colonel Cobbe. He was sent to reconnoitre towards Walwel from the south as Colonel Cobbe from the north; and seems to have been equally surprised at the strength of the Mullah. The hardships both of the advance and retreat were immense. One of the wells is described as "a mere cesspool" and the whole country difficult. The casualties were serious; two officers killed and four wounded; but it is surprising that so small a force was able to make good the retreat at all. That it was effected was due to the excellent conduct of the Somali Camel Corps and a succession of deeds of individual bravery by English officers.

This week we have a report of General Miles, who was sent to the Philippines to report on alleged outrages during the war, which not the greatest Chauvinist in the States can accept without horror. It was first intended to regard the report as "confidential" but when General Miles expressed his willingness to see it published compulsion was put on the Government to issue the document. Previous revelations of the administration, at the command of American officers, of what is now known through the whole of the States as the "water-cure"—a jocularity not in the best of taste—had considerably stirred public opinion, but this report gives official corroboration to the fact of this and other more

extensive cruelties. Nothing is to be gained by going into the details of the cases in which General Miles thinks there is no reason to doubt the evidence; but one may at least hope that it cannot be true that six hundred natives died from asphyxiation in one "black hole". There has never been a war which would bear scrutiny over its whole field. Certainly the war in South Africa would not; and no man has a right to apply the formulæ of peace to men fighting for their life. But in the Philippines was a nation fighting ostensibly, and by advertisement, in the cause of humanity, taking up, in the catch phrase, "the white man's burden". That nation's conduct is followed by revelations which exceed the excesses of civilised warfare and show even refinement in torture. Is it possible that General Miles has failed duly to sift his evidence? One can hardly believe that a tropical climate—the excuse given—can so set at naught a life of civilisation.

A small dispute has arisen between those who make it their business to gather news in China and the Russian Government. It was reported from more than one quarter—and the news was apparently credited both in America and Japan—that Russia had made seven, afterwards increased to nine, demands which must be obeyed before she consented to abide by the Manchurian Agreement. The news has been reaffirmed by the "Times" correspondent, whose opinion on Chinese matters must always carry great weight. The Russian Government on the other hand has sent an official communication to Mr. Hay in which the whole allegation is denied categorically. Count Lamsdorf affirms through the Russian Ambassador in Washington that he has no sort of intention of excluding other nations, least of all America, from the benefits enjoyed by Russia in Manchuria and that no request has been made to China for the limitation of Treaty Ports. This Russian disclaimer is prompt and seems to have quieted apprehension in the States and in Japan; but it is worth noticing that not a word is said of the evacuation of Manchuria, which is now becoming due. However the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Shing-king province is officially announced; and the publication of the news, whether exaggerated or not, has perhaps postponed, though not prevented, any act of unusual aggression. It is worth notice how these supposed demands from Russia immediately turned the critics, in the West and the East, to a discussion of the terms of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

The more sensitive of humanitarians, who had expressed, if they had not felt, some horror at the inhumanity of transferring natives from Central to South Africa, will be assuaged by the Parliamentary paper that has been issued on the subject. Even excessive care has been taken to make the life of the immigrants luxurious. In the district they come from there is at present scarcity if not actual famine. Their wages are to be trebled, and some allowance is to be made to those they leave behind. They are to be well housed and given the maximum of liberty; and finally the transference of this body of 1,000 men is to be looked on solely as an experiment and to be carefully watched. It is merely a tentative effort to feel after a solution of the labour question, the great difficulty of which appears throughout the long Blue-book published on Wednesday concerning the financial outlook of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. Lord Milner is on the whole optimistic and holds out hope of a balance at the end of the year. "The only difficulty in the way" he writes "is the question of labour". But he considers the extension of railways the first necessity of the prosperity of the country; and he is of opinion that there are "any number of able-bodied natives who can be got for railway work". This is a good deal, though Lord Milner's optimism by no means extends to work in the mines. The whole account of the settlement of the country and the gradual supplanting of troops by civilian population is remarkable evidence of the administrative capacity of Lord Milner and his assistants.

"A great display of military force was made in order to intimidate the fifteen hundred persons who surrounded the Grande Chartreuse and greeted the arrival of the troops by singing the 'Marseillaise' and shouts of 'Vive l'Armée!'" The sentence is from a description of M. Combes' last piece of work. It was not so long ago that Matthew Arnold wrote his stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse, of the "pennon plume and flashing lance", with which the monks had no concern but as a passing dream.

"Fenced early in their cloistral round
Of reverie, of shade, of prayer,
How should we grow in other ground?
How can we flower in foreign air?
— Pass, banners, pass, and bugles, cease;
And leave our desert to its peace!"

M. Combes no doubt takes credit to himself for having changed all that. The rest of the world can but wonder that reverence and common humanity are so lost that these cloistral dwellers should be banished as "a danger to the State".

There need be no surprise at the bad taste, ignorance and bitterness displayed by the representatives of professional Protestantism. They are acting according to their dim lights and they are about their business. But who would expect a High Court judge to drag in his Protestantism on the Bench? Yet Mr. Justice Grantham, in an action against Messrs. Longmans Green and Co. and others instigated by several Protestant societies for the purpose of scandal against a Roman Catholic institution, seems to have thought it necessary to preface his summing up with a credo of his Protestantism. "He disliked the Roman Catholic faith as much as anybody" so it ran. This was a flourish by way of showing his impartiality forsooth. But what would be said if a Roman Catholic judge expressed his intention to do justice though "he disliked the Protestant faith as much as anybody"? Mr. Justice Grantham's irrelevanties and bêtises on the Bench are notorious and his latest is as bad as any. It was no doubt out of consideration for him that several reports suppressed it.

The Bishop of London is to be congratulated on his pluck in tackling Dr. Tristram on the subject of the Vanderbilt marriage licence. Whatever may be the Doctor's position as judge of the Consistory Court, it is ridiculous for him to set himself up as an authority above his Bishop, in acts which he can only do as his Lordship's Vicar-General. To speak plainly no pranks of the most extreme Ritualists have done so much to discredit the Church of England as these divorce licences granted by our Doctor. He insists however, it would appear, that he is obliged to grant them. The Lord Chief Justice of England, when at the Bar, advised that he is under no such obligation. Doctors differ. But while the law remains doubtful bishops should be obeyed, tender consciences respected. Is it too much to ask this chancellor of many dioceses (considering how much he owes to the Church of England) that he will for the future cease from offending those who believe in the Prayer-book?

With a passman Primate, a senior optime Dean of Arches should well agree. However the Archbishop might perhaps have done worse in the appointment. Mr. Dibdin had a moderate practice as a Chancery junior, and has done little as a Chancery leader. Somehow or other years ago he managed to get the ear of one or two bishops, notably of the present Primate, and has been a fairly commonplace, but not unsuccessful, ecclesiastical practitioner. It is in his favour that he has of late somewhat outgrown the narrowness of his ecclesiastical surroundings and his associations with the "Record" newspaper. Yet on any doctrinal question that may come before him, we doubt if he will, as to matter, speak with any more knowledge than would the average rural dean; while as for the manner of saying, we fear that he will do worse. Such a gentleman in the seat of Lyndwood and Phillimore may

(things being as they are) be a necessity. It is none the less grotesque.

One cannot read without disgust the effect on the public of the sensational reporting in the case of the murder of Miss Holland. As soon as the news of the finding of the body was published, with wealth of detail described as "picturesque", crowds of people, most of whom were women and children, rushed to and pic-nicked on the spot. They came not from the neighbourhood alone. Many took train from long distances, solely for the purpose of seeing the ditch in which the poor woman's body had been hidden. The tendency to morbid sensationalism is extensive and ineradicable. These crowds are the true descendants of those which took holiday—red-letter days to be long remembered—in seeing men hanged. Only now the reporter gives what once the grim spectacle supplied. On the whole the old way was better. Some at least would go away from a hanging with memories that would after all make them think. In these days the busy excitement of these cravings leaves at the end nothing but a greater desire to have the morbid hunger further stimulated.

It was thought fit by a number of eminent Liberals to give a consolation dinner to Mr. R. C. Lehmann at the Trocadero, which Sir Wilfrid Lawson called, by typical stretch of metaphor, "The Temple of Peace". It did not quite appear for what Mr. Lehmann required consolation. We believe he coached Cambridge to victory, surely a matter for congratulation, not consolation; and if he is no longer editor of a provincial London paper he has still the Round Table. Sir Robert Reid, however, insisted that he was under disfavour just as Walpole, Fox, Gladstone and most other statesmen had been under disfavour. So Mr. Lehmann was given a dinner to make up for his disfavour; and after dinner listened to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, not in the best taste, abusing the Government as a group of "Mad Mullahs", a syndicate for the promotion of drinking and fighting. He may have thought that Sir Wilfrid evaded his own logic in thus attacking the "Mad Mullahs"? But that may pass. The important point is that Mr. Lehmann was consoled. Was he not compared to Fox, a character no doubt after Sir Wilfrid Lawson's own heart?

At the anniversary meeting of the Zoological Society on Wednesday, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell was elected secretary by a majority of 194 votes over Mr. Sclater who has temporarily filled the office since the death of his father last year. We congratulate Dr. Mitchell heartily; and the Society. Dr. Mitchell's reputation as a zoologist deservedly stands high, and under his management substantial reforms at the Gardens will be carried out. A list of the important people who attended the meeting to record their votes is quite interesting: the Lord Chancellor, the Commander-in-Chief, Prince Kropotkin and Mr. Powell Williams among others were present. Now we know where to look for the naturalists.

Business in stock markets has practically been confined to the arrangement of the account, there being absolutely no disposition to enter into fresh commitments. Gilt-edged securities were dull, uncertainty as to the forthcoming Transvaal loan being a disturbing factor, and in spite of fairly satisfactory earnings Home Rails declined sympathetically. Although Argentine Railways have reacted slightly this section continues to attract a good deal of attention. The traffic returns published this week were excellent, particularly those of the Rosario, Buenos Ayres Western and Buenos Ayres Pacific, which show gains respectively of £23,329, £9,269 and £7,032. The account in Kaffirs disclosed little change from last time, and contango rates ruled about the same. The tone of this market at present is not good, and on Thursday a general decline took place on Continental selling. West Australians have been fairly active, and West Africans showed some signs of revival. Consols 91½. Bank rate 4 per cent. (2 October).

THE COURTESIES OF KINGS.

IT would appear as if the first example of solidarity in the group of nations not very accurately described as Latin were to be found in a common homage to the gracious personality of a British sovereign. To those who reflect on the international episodes of the last few years this latest development is not without encouragement. The animosities of nations, unless they have some very solid diet to feed upon, are apt to be short-lived and there is no undue optimism in the belief that we have no differences, even with France, which a reasonable diplomacy and a sound instinct of business will not easily surmount. All that is wanted for their solution is a little goodwill and there is no longer any ground for doubting that such feeling exists and can be brought into play without difficulty. When M. Loubet returns the King's visit he will not be less warmly received in London than a foreign sovereign with the ancestral traditions of centuries. In a general way therefore too much cannot be said for the public interchange of courtesies between the heads of states providing as it does for the open display of good feeling by one people towards the representative of another. But it is a long step from this to the assumption that such ceremonial courtesies gravely influence or change the general direction of a nation's policy. It would be hypercritical to lecture newspapers which have sought to find recondite explanations of King Edward's Odyssey, or to discover the basis of new alliances in the genial recognition of our traditional friendship with Italy and Portugal and of the existence of the republic as the chosen, if temporary, régime which divides Frenchmen the least. It will lead to no declarations like those of Cronstadt nor of course has it the significance of a Tsar's presence in Paris as the official guest of the Republic. We shall not increase the good results which will undoubtedly flow from this Royal progress by over-emphasising the effects of the visits of sovereigns to the capitals of other states.

This latest Royal progress, although circumstances render it particularly interesting, does not differ essentially from many that we have seen in recent years. The strenuous activity of a "Reise Kaiser" leaves little initiative to other kings. The great age of Queen Victoria and her later love of seclusion, when the facilities for comfortable travel had been greatly developed, have not accustomed Englishmen to see the head of the State received by the rulers and the people of other countries, but the novelty in the King's case is not one of this kind. It has many precedents, and we have had ample opportunities for judging as to the general effects of such international courtesies.

There is of course no relation between such royal visits as we are now witnessing and those meetings of rulers with which we used to be familiar in the days of Bismarck and the first Emperor William. The yearly conferences which took place at some German or Austrian spa between the Tsar, the Austrian and German Emperors and their Ministers were business meetings which decided the destinies of Europe and held the balance of peace and war. So too were the visits they paid to one another's capitals. These gatherings were rightly regarded by all men as of singular importance, but they were so for reasons which lay on the surface, and the speculations of quidnuncs had plenty of excuse in the circumstances which surrounded them. Any journalistic references which followed were rightly regarded with interest whenever they were known to be inspired by persons who had something which they wished the public to learn. The words of the toasts given and returned were carefully studied, for the substitution of one synonym for another might be fraught with grave results. A considerable latitude in those cases was rightly allowed or forgiven in the drawing of inferences which, however, become absurd when applied to cases like the present. Some harm may be done by exaggerated endeavours to discover political significance in the ceremonies or even in the popular welcome accompanying an ordinary royal visit.

There are, however, certain not unimportant points in which a royal visit may have the best results. How far such a mark of consideration may affect the nation

visited it would be very hard to say. Circumstances must be taken into account. The courtesy and sympathy implicit in the Kaiser's prolonged stay in this country after Queen Victoria's death had undoubtedly a considerable effect on the popular mind which was only seriously disturbed by his Chancellor's references to the British army. In that case we were saved for some time from serious friction with Germany by the tact of a sovereign. The French and Italians are both emotional and the King's visit will we believe entirely restore the harmony which was for a time undoubtedly ruffled. In the case of Italy, our arrangements with France in West Africa disturbed the absolute community of feeling which had existed for years. The rift was slight but showed tendencies towards widening which did little credit to our diplomacy. Now it is impossible to doubt that this cloud is dispersed. In the case of France a movement towards rapprochement has been growing which has its origin in common interests, and this the King's visit will make stronger, not from its political but its sentimental bearing. The King's popularity in Paris is traditional and his recognition of its existence by a public visit will tend to make any future political divergencies certainly not more difficult of adjustment. It would, however, be going a great deal too far to argue from this that we are to expect any grave changes in political relations generally or in international policy. To hold such views is to reduce the whole situation to absurdity. Very brief consideration will show that these journeys of a constitutional king are not of the nature of royal visits in former times when kings were often their own ministers and personally controlled the destinies of states. King Edward toasting M. Loubet is not another Charles V. feasted by a Francis I. nor will the return visit of the French President be justly compared with that of the Emperor Sigismund to England, except by reason of the office held by either guest. On the whole we may reasonably believe that a constitutional sovereign exercises considerable influence on the foreign policy of his own land. Enough has already been brought to light in memoirs authentic beyond dispute to prove that Victoria played an important part in the decisions of her own Ministers in these matters and did so by the great weight of her experience in her relations with other sovereigns. A constitutional king may be in this manner an invaluable intermediary between his own ministers and the rulers of other nations. Personal and family relations after all go for something still, but to pass beyond this the personal impressions of the head of the state garnered during the course of a foreign progress will be of value. A clear-headed man of the world like King Edward will, as the result of judicious conversations and personal observation of popular demeanour, be able to draw some conclusions which he may impart with profit to his own Ministers. If the relations of a sovereign with his Prime Minister are even reasonably friendly such representations will have no light weight in determining the direction which deliberations may assume.

The wisest deduction to draw from all we know of kings' visits and their results is that the primary effect on the individual is of more weight in the end than their general influence on nations, but that they none the less react beneficially on public policy. When the Kaiser returned to his own capital after leaving England in the spring of 1901, he sorrowfully remarked to one of his most intimate friends that he had never received in his own country a reception in any way approaching those which his presence in London had called forth. We cannot doubt that this feeling has to some extent influenced his policy and that it has led him also to attribute more political meaning to an act of personal courtesy than the English people intended. We have no fear that the King will look for any extravagant results for British policy from the recognition of his personal popularity abroad, but we may expect solid gain of the modest but careful nature which we have indicated to follow: and an interchange of courtesies between the heads of great nations is all in the direction of warding off unnecessary friction.

THE PENRHYN IMPASSE.

A PART from the undoubted political advantages gained by the Opposition through its intervention in the Bethesda dispute, the debate on Monday seems to have left the industrial position exactly where it was. This is not, however, altogether the case. Mr. Asquith's motion may be ridiculed as a brutum fulmen which hurtles harmlessly over the head of the Ministry but there remains a moral effect which may possibly issue in some practical result. It is true that in view of Lord Penrhyn's reiterated refusal to admit any discussion of the fundamental point in dispute, the recognition of the Trade Union system, any attempt to exercise the deceptive powers of the Conciliation Act was bound to issue in failure. The Government's position on this point was impregnable. It may be urged that a powerful minister at the head of the Board of Trade might have turned a sham Act, as Sir John Gorst called it, into an effective one; we doubt if he could. He would have been a strong minister indeed who would have pitted his strength against Lord Penrhyn, intensely filled as he is with the conviction that he is acting not from personal motives, but as the champion of an important principle of national policy. In almost any other case an employer might have yielded to the pressure of considerations which may be brought to influence powerfully the "economic man". Lord Penrhyn is not swayed by notions of profit and loss; and in his opinion he is, we might almost say, providentially called by his indifference to pecuniary questions to be the exponent and supporter of the rights of all employers "to do what they like with their own". But though it may be taken for granted that Lord Penrhyn will remain inflexible on the main point, negotiations for settling the other disputes preliminary to the resumption of work may be forwarded by the debate, and the Board of Trade may be able to exercise more influence on them than was before thought possible. While we hold that Lord Penrhyn is endeavouring to maintain an industrial position which is absolutely an anachronism in these days, and not for the true interests of the country, we have no more inclination to take the men's side in the rest of the dispute than Lord Penrhyn's. We would trust his views as to the justice and expediency of the terms on which work should be resumed as much as we would the men's: and in his past successes he has not shown himself at all cruel and tyrannical, as was foolishly alleged in the defence to the libel action.

As to the debate itself it has certainly thrown no new light on the merits of the dispute. That was not to be expected; and nothing short of a regular inquiry of a judicial character by a Royal or Departmental Commission could thresh out all the facts. On that however the question arises whether it would help matters. Any attempt to inspire anything of the nature of an arbitration by which morally, if not legally, Lord Penrhyn, it might be asserted, was bound, would fail. Lord Penrhyn would be capable of settling all disputes by closing his quarries; and are we prepared yet to say that there should be a law for compelling a man to carry on a business if he does not want to? There is not much to be expected in this direction when even Mr. Asquith, who would have had a far better case if the Conciliation Act had been an Arbitration Act, is against the principle of state arbitration. Even such an Act would not, as we believe, meet Lord Penrhyn's case; because an award could only fix the terms of employment; and if Lord Penrhyn would not carry on his business at all, the difficulty would still remain unsettled. That does not prove, however, that the Conciliation Act should not become an Arbitration Act. Most employers would not be prepared to become the martyrs of a principle as Lord Penrhyn would be; and in their case if we had state arbitration we should at once be able to acquire accurate information and enforce an award. Mr. Asquith's position was therefore not so strong as he might have made it, had he advocated state arbitration.

But though Mr. Asquith had not the clue to the labyrinth of the Bethesda affairs, it is an impertinent and foolish contention that the Opposition had ne-

justification for raising the question as to the inactivity of the Board of Trade in making what use it could of the Conciliation Act. Whatever may be the defects of the Act it is, so far as it goes, intended to be administered by the Board of Trade; and it is ridiculous to pretend that Parliament, in other words the Opposition, has not the same right to criticise its administration and take exception to anything it thinks improper as it has in other cases. Whether the matter should be discussed as a vote of censure, or in any other manner, is very much a question of political strategy for the Opposition itself. And the Opposition has certainly gained considerably by doing what they actually did. It has identified the Government's supporters with Lord Penrhyn's side of the dispute: an impression which will be greatly strengthened amongst the labour parties, for whose support the Opposition was bidding, by the hostile attitude towards trade unionism which was ostentatiously assumed in the speeches of the supporters of the Ministry. The Opposition drew, as it intended to do, the antagonism of many of the Ministerial party into open expression of approval of Lord Penrhyn's fight against trade unionists. This approval is not so widely spread as it is thus made to appear; but the vote of censure had the advantage of suppressing much Conservative opinion. Ministerial members could not have voted with the Government on a motion of no confidence if they had made speeches condemning an inactivity which looked uncommonly like countenancing anti-trade unionism.

Yet after all is said of the motion as a political manoeuvre, there remains the fact that since the Conciliation Act has been absolutely useless during an important trade dispute, there is a duty on somebody's part to inquire into the reason by arraigning the conduct of the department administering it, though that may be unacceptable to those who would prefer that it should remain inoperative. Not only formally but substantially the debate showed that hitherto, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the Bethesda dispute, the Act has been completely inapplicable. Ministers won on this point; but since the libel action there appears to be a possibility of initiative action on the part of the Board of Trade which might have some result and which might not be rejected. As at other times when they have been beaten the men are prepared to waive for the moment the question of the Quarry Committee, knowing that Lord Penrhyn is the master of the situation; free as he is from legal or economic compulsion, and believing absolutely in the justice of his position as to the main source of dispute. A temporary accommodation may possibly be reached before long but it will be as precarious as others have been. If it does, we shall be as helpless then as we are now, if Lord Penrhyn is still at his post, and the nation has not made up its mind that there ought to be a compulsory method for settling labour disputes.

Mr. Gerald Balfour referred to the rumour that the Opposition motion was to propose the expropriation of Lord Penrhyn. The interest of the Bethesda dispute is that in theory it does raise the question of expropriation, or nationalisation, or socialism, if the two forces of capital and labour on a large scale should be face to face in a deadly contention over the existence or the destruction of trade unionism. Happily purely economic elements would have more weight with ordinary employers than they have with Lord Penrhyn and make a settlement easier. But we can imagine a trade war becoming so ruinous that a compulsory mode of settling it would have to be devised. The debate has opened up the vista of such a possibility; and this is perhaps the one positive conclusion we can draw from the proved incompetence of the Conciliation Act. As to the future of unionism at the Bethesda Quarry we have no doubt that before long the non-unionists who are now working there will be as much in favour of combination as the men who are gone. Lord Penrhyn has been successful; and for the present his men, "his men" in the feudal sense, are content to use such language of exuberant eulogy as was read out during the debate. That is a highly coloured expression of their present satisfaction which will probably be toned down when they have settled into the position of ordinary workmen. Just now they enjoy the glory of

being fellow workers with Lord Penrhyn and can eye with a prosperous complacency their friends who are shut out from the Bethesda Paradise. Expel nature with a fork and it will return: and in these days the nature of large bodies of workmen will find expression in unionism. Like it or not like it, these same men will, after a time organise; they will combine; they will be a trade union, whatever they may call themselves. Lord Penrhyn will refuse to recognise it, and the whole sorry business will be acted over again. Fortunately it is easier to shut down a quarry than to crush the trade union instinct.

"AD HOC."

AD QUID? A very pertinent question, as everybody must admit, who heard the debate in the House on the second reading of the Education Bill for London. That "ad hoc" or not "ad hoc" (Parliament discussing education may always be trusted to coin a barbarism) was the only question in issue seemed clear, seeing that no one could speak three minutes without introducing the inane words. They might be just as well put in two English monosyllables; only then some of our authorities on education would not have been able to prove their fitness "ad hoc" by parading the only two Latin words they knew. As it was, they did not show they knew the meaning of the two words, for while it was evident that ad hoc and not ad hoc was the question, what "hoc" was remained uncertain to the end. Undoubtedly most thought it meant an authority appointed for educational work alone; and, we have no doubt that after these debates, if the "Times" in its competition were to ask, "What is the meaning of ad hoc?" the commonest answer would be "for education". Other members apparently thought it meant "democratic", fiercely demanding an ad hoc authority because then it would be democratic. To those who understand the meaning of the words the reasoning seems imperfect. Altogether, until the Prime Minister spoke, it was exceedingly difficult to know to what the House was trying to address itself. But Mr. Balfour made it plain at last that the "hoc" was at any rate not the Bill before the House, and from that time the debate straightened itself out. Seldom has Mr. Balfour's dialectical ingenuity done better service. He extricated the House, and his own side in particular, from a very awkward tangle. Many who were in favour of some of the principles of the Bill could not have voted for the machinery proposed to give them effect. Indeed, as the Bill stood, we do not think it could have passed. How then were these people to vote at all? "Ah", said Mr. Balfour, "by voting for the second reading you will only be recording an abstract approval of one controlling authority for all education in London, of the elimination of popular election for educational purposes, and of the substitution as education authority of a municipal for a nominally educational body; an incident in the change being the disappearance of the London School Board. Precisely how these changes will be effected is a detail for subsequent consideration". After that everybody, that is everybody who wanted to support the Government, was happy: second-reading slipped through beautifully.

For ourselves, we are very well content with the result; but the Prime Minister must be taken very strictly at his word. He must not be let off. We believe the principles he enunciated to be sound educational principles, and we can face the incidental demise of the London School Board without panic. Indeed we rather fear its being too much of a euthanasia taking the form of metempsychosis. Criticism of principle fined down to two issues only: that the authority was not democratic; that it was not appointed for one subject, education, alone. We pass by criticism of principles, laid down in the general Education Act and now applied to London, as choses jugées. We have expressed as emphatically as we could our disappointment that the Government plan was not comprehensive and thorough in the matter of unification of authority, that it left the rivalries and division between two sets of elementary schools unabated, that it effected no settlement of the

religious question, but rather aggravated it. We should have liked the London Bill to correct these omissions, but the Government scheme makes no such attempt; so that it is useless in discussing the Bill now before the House to go over the old ground, as amendment in those directions would mean the complete re-casting of the policy of the Bill as well as its machinery. Even the easy latitude allowed by Mr. Balfour does not leave room for anything so far-reaching.

The objection that the Bill is anti-democratic is in reality a political objection: it has nothing necessarily to do with education. Those who believe in the infallibility of the mass naturally desire the mass to deal with everything directly, and are annoyed when the license of Demos is in any way regulated, still worse, restrained. This was the burden of Dr. Macnamara's case against the Bill. We cannot help thinking his was a very disappointing contribution to the debate. He is an educationist, but in this speech he was a politician first. He was satisfied to show that the Bill was not democratic, though he knows very well that to make a valid argument he must show that democratic methods and machinery are necessary to educational success; and that he did not make even an attempt to do. For ourselves we care nothing whether educational machinery be democratic or the reverse, so long as education is advanced. While we are emphatically not democrats, we would support an ultra-democratic educational system, if anyone could convince us that such a system was likely to produce the truest results. Dr. Macnamara's conception of argument is to parade the wondrous busy-ness of the London School Board; "and that is a democratic body". Surely this is to beg the whole question. His diary of a School-Board member's life for three days in the week was a conclusive condemnation of the Board as a controlling education authority. Men whose time is spent in rushing from one committee to another, hurrying from end to end of London, without one minute's leisure, live in circumstances incompatible with thought. We have never understood so well before why the Board does its work no better than it does. According to this its distinguished member, the leisure a school-boardman can snatch from committees is absorbed in the study of next week's agenda. We have studied some of those agenda; and we can sympathise indeed with the man who has that olla podrida of trifling details for his mental pabulum. In the nature of things democracy is not favourable to education, for those who on the democratic theory must call the tune have not, and cannot have, the power to judge what is educationally good and what is bad, and have as little inclination to make the attempt. Conversely, it is said that school-board elections tend to stimulate the interest, co-operation, and sympathy of the people in the work of education, to adopt Mr. Bryce's definition of popular control. That might be urged very well in 1870, before school-board elections had been tried. Thirty years' experience, above all in London, have proved that hypothesis to be untenable. School-board elections have never touched the people except on two points, which are not properly educational, Church v. dissent (for that is the real moving issue) and high or low rates. Even these issues bring a very small number to the poll. On the other hand, disgust at the unreality of these elections has kept out of the field many most competent persons who would be glad to give their time to educational work but objected to taking the politics with it.

The other objection that the authorities appointed in the Bill are not bodies appointed solely for educational work can hardly be taken as a serious argument. A County Councillor, it is said, may be good at street improvements but very bad at education: just so; in the same way he may be good at workmen's dwellings but exceedingly bad at tramways and L.C.C. omnibuses, not to speak of municipal peacocks. At this rate we shall have a separate authority for every detail of municipal work. Why in education itself, a man might be a very fair judge of a teacher but a very bad judge of a building. Indeed we could conceive a worthy school-board member who would make a very indifferent teacher of his own language. Were the ad hoc test to

be applied with any vigour to members of ad hoc educational authorities, either the ad hoc element would have to be dropped, or these authorities would disappear for want of manning.

In fact, the ad hoc argument is all in favour of co-operation, for which the Bill makes considerable provision. But the good heaven will be entirely lost if the lump is left as huge as it now lies. A committee of 97 is simply ludicrous: most of the evils of the school-board would inevitably recur. But we cannot doubt that the Government mean to drop the borough-councilmen out of the central committee. Truly de trop in every sense, a political importation, they must be regarded as a tentative suggestion which the debates have shown most Unionists, and all educationists, to be determined to reject.

THE TSAR'S RESCRIPT: THE RUSSIAN VIEW.—II.

THE Emperor, addressing the clergy, recommends them scrupulously to respect the rules of religious tolerance; he asks them not blindly to fulfil the duties of their ministry but to carry out with conscientiousness the duties of their mission. He asks them too to take an active part in social life. In doing away with "collective responsibility" he grants a special favour to the rural population and strengthens thus their individual responsibility. In allowing them to leave their communities, which sometimes detained them against their wish, he affords them the means of bearing the onus of their own responsibility. At the same time the Tsar leaves to their own free will the participation in the affairs of the rural community and by granting special privileges in connexion with such participation he raises the peasantry to the same standard as the other classes. One may even say he gives them special advantages; and it is in this way that we find a blending of ideas in the uniform policy followed by Nicolas II., Alexander II., and Alexander III.

The ministers of the Government and the representatives of autonomous local institutions are requested to work in harmony for the public good. It is the first time that an appeal is addressed to all classes of society to perform civil duties and to pledge their own responsibility in the service of their country. Until now the local representatives have always been antagonistic to the minister in power; now on the contrary it is very evident that in the fulfilment of its task the local administration shall have but one end in view: the public welfare. Consequently the duty of the State and the duty of the country are one and the same thing, and the old Russian idea, not only from a governmental but also from a national point of view, comes to light again. This alone would give a great importance to the Rescript of 26 February and make it a great landmark in the history of Russia; but it is not limited to this. The call made on each and all to the performance of social duty and the attempted awakening of the feeling of individual responsibility are the mere foundations on which will be built the lasting edifice of a new local area.

The setting forth of these duties is the prelude to the concession of new rights. For the first time in the history of modern Russia the people will be allowed to co-operate with the Government and will be granted rights in the local sphere of action. The interpretation of this passage of the Imperial Rescript by some of the foreign papers is absolutely inaccurate, inasmuch as they speak of an alleged pressure brought to bear upon the working of the provincial Assemblies, or "Zemstvos", whereas up to the present time these assemblies have assumed no responsibility in regard to the management of local affairs; and this required a perfect understanding between the representatives of the Central Power and the local authorities. The whole responsibility fell on the shoulders of the Government, a fact which caused a lasting antagonism between the latter and the representatives of the local government, and it is to remedy this state of affairs that the elected representatives will have henceforth to act in accord with

the representatives of the Central Power in the sphere of their allotted task and on their own responsibility. As the Tsar's Rescript points out to these media of administration the duty they owe the public, it is only natural that the Emperor, having allowed the elected representatives to be a part of the Government, should lay upon their shoulders the responsibility arising therefrom. To sum up, it may be said that other rights having a certain political value, which the "Zemstvos" did not possess, are granted now to the people, and at the same time that new obligations concerning the management of public business are placed upon them. The importance of this is increased by the fact that with a view to decentralisation it is proposed to augment the power of initiative bestowed on the local administration.

With that end in view the affairs of State will be divided into two classes, one relating to the State in general and the other to local matters. In the first category outlined in the Rescript the revision of legislation concerning the peasantry is dealt with, and it will be studied and improved by the local councils; in the second, the business will be settled by the representatives of the Central Government, in unison with the elected members. It is also interesting to note that the Commission presided over by the Minister of the Interior, to consider the question of a system of electric tramways in St. Petersburg, rejected the scheme on the ground that this was not a matter for the State but for the Municipal Council of the capital. This decision and its motives constitute a new move in Russia. Thus does the Rescript grant new rights to the people by increasing their share in the administration of public business. It is not a question of a new Constitution but of a grant of certain rights in the domain of politics. In putting the promised reforms into practice good care will be taken that fundamental principles and the traditions of the country are kept intact.

The particular side of the organisation of the Russian Empire, such as history has handed down, is the absence of all trace of a struggle between the different classes. In Western Europe the Royal power was supplanted by the nobility and the "gentry", who were in their turn supplanted by the "bourgeoisie" and the capitalists, who are now gradually making way for the workman. In Russia, on the contrary, where the classes have equally supported the burden of the gigantic task imposed upon them by the national mode of life, the progress achieved shows itself as the outcome of a concerted effort, of a universal co-operation, prompted by an immense autocratic force. The Rescript remains steadfast to its principle. If the Emperor had granted new rights exclusively to the "Zemstvos" the ambition of the constitutionalists would have been heightened, antagonism between the Government and the people revived and a conclave of ministers similar to that which led France to the Revolution, instituted. The Tsar avoided this mistake and gave a new stimulus to the people in urging them to interest themselves with their own candidates in local matters. The modifications brought forth in the management of the parochial trusteeships is the result of that very principle.

In bringing the fundamental ideas of the Rescript to light I have already replied to the greater part of the questions at issue in the European press which originated in ignorance of Russian life, and ill-will towards Russia. The "Times", for instance, refers to the "pouring of new wine into old leathern bottles", and considers that the present needs of Russia would best be ministered to by an endeavour to further the education of the masses. What else does the Rescript mean, if it is not to further education on a large scale among all classes, and to enable those who legislate to develop an individual conscience? In another leading article the "Times" much modified its point of view, as the result of a communication from its correspondent in St. Petersburg. He mentioned the expressed wish of small farmers who requested to be relieved from the arbitrary measures of officials, and asked that further scope should be given to the control by the people over the acts of the administration. Where is the reply in the Rescript, inquires the "Times", to these clearly

defined requests? In this respect it is necessary to observe that the Rescript of 26 February had nothing to reply to, because such requests have formed the subject of a special investigation presided over by M. de Witte, which is not yet over. But is it not clear to anyone who does not allow himself to be hoodwinked by political bad faith that by allowing the people to have a hand in the affairs of State, the Tsar gives the best guarantee against arbitrary acts on the part of functionaries? The most important clauses in the Rescript were in part announced last spring, at a time when the farmers had not yet commenced their work. These clauses, sanctioned by the Tsar, are due to the enlightened experience of the high officials, who, in the course of their long career, were able to take the real needs of their country into account.

The Rescript is an infallible proof of the strength of the Government, of the confidence it inspires in the people, of the consciousness of its force and of the clearness of its political programme. What corroborates this opinion is the very venom of the attacks made upon Russia by her enemies and by the revolutionists in Russia, which the Government has not once had the least desire to conciliate. The Russian revolutionists who spend their time travelling over Europe are ignorant of Russian life. They can give nothing of a lasting character to Russia, for according to a French minister's idea "genuine reforms are only granted by those who at the same time possess the essential elements of previous information, moral responsibility and action". The Rescript of the Tsar is a brilliant manifestation of the Russian national spirit. The Tsar by this striking act, which associates the principles of liberty with those of authority and order, cuts a new road, in the sphere of State rights, towards the national genius of his people.

In my article last week the words "What did Alexander II. achieve?" ought to have been "What did Alexander III. achieve?" And "the great work of reform carried out by Alexander II." should be "by Alexander III."

"IVANOFF."

SOLVITUR AMBULANDO.

THE advertisement of the preparations for the Stock Exchange walk to Brighton recalled that magnificent welcome of Agamemnon when a fowl was roasted whole in the market place and the fountains, so far as we remember, "ran sherry like water; very like water the people said". In this case two hundred lamb chops were cooked in the neighbourhood of Westminster at 5 A.M. on Friday. The liquid is not mentioned, but no doubt the aristocracy of the Stock Exchange remembered the Pindaric recipe: *Ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ*. For the rest there was nothing else Pindaric, if there was a good deal that was sham Homeric, in the contest. One heard previously very much more of the eating than the athletic proficiency, surely an Homeric attribute, and it is understood that the double hecatomb of chops was as nothing to the consumption at the hotels which line the Brighton road. The title of the competition was "the walk to Brighton," and it served; but "the walk towards Brighton" would perhaps have been safer and more thoroughly inclusive.

About the excellence of the race there cannot, in the Delphic phrase, be two opinions. Even Mr. Gilbert's islanders never hit on a more happy idea than Mr. Bramston's that the Stock Exchange should support a precarious livelihood in a slack season by laying odds on itself. "Brighton Walks" were freely quoted in all markets; and any pressing difficulty in the matter of tightness of money was automatically relieved on the old principle: *solvitur ambulando*: solvency is assured by a walking race. The excellence of the idea is further

* The European press, and specially the French press, ought to be warned against the correspondent of a certain London daily paper in St. Petersburg. Perhaps he seeks his information in quarters known to be openly hostile to the Russian Government. In fact one would think that he did his best to make measures taken by the Government appear in a bad light. One would even say that this correspondent takes pleasure in trying to throw discredit upon all matters connected with Russia and to create difficulties with the object of serving British interests. One can only regret that his information, which is too often inaccurate, should be so faithfully reproduced by several French papers.

proved by the virulence of its infection. The Paris Stock Exchange has been fired to instant emulation. The bankers are making arrangements to beat any "record" which the Stock Exchange may "create". It is rumoured that the costers are organising a similar race to Margate on the principle that prevails in donkey races: the last man in to win. A newspaper has already offered a prize of £100 for another scratch race to Brighton; and we may confidently expect to hear of otherwise respectable citizens fainting on the road in pursuit of this reward. It would not be the first time that collapses have been seen on the Brighton Road. The course is an old one; and we have in history the ominous instance of Sir Roger Caldwell who attempted to walk the distance in his stocking feet and fainted within four miles of the finish. Absit omen for the Banker; but the incident checks one's zeal, baulks one's enthusiasm, and calls up a picture of what a walking race, robbed of its special attractions such as lamb chops and special trains, is, and if anyone has seen anything more ugly than the Westons of the past tooling their interminable laps we missed the occasion. As the competitors toil with ungainly labour round the laps attendants pursue them with sponges whose application is continually necessary to maintain the competitor at a decent level of æsthetic value. Nor had these modern Westons—those who reached Brighton may be called Westons-super-Mare—any too amateur thought of diminishing the "business" of the racecourse. By arrangement the little army was accompanied with as vast a company of sutlers as ever followed troops, with a small field hospital, with friends and helpers on bicycles, on motors, in carriages and, as far as Reigate, on foot. All the most delightful superstitions of training were represented in the refreshments which their several attendants bore for the use of the trained warriors: calves-foot jelly, meat extracts, chocolate and champagne. The road was a peripatetic hotel.

It was inevitable that such glory, so bruited, should lead to rivalry; and Homeric as the contest and, yet more, its preparations were one could wish that it had not been inaugurated if the fashion is to be followed. Of all the competitions that ever disgraced sport, the worst was a certain six days' bicycle race in New York when a large and fashionable crowd watched men pedalling with mechanical precision long after they had lost conscious energy and finally falling in a heap. Others lost control of their minds while they kept control of their machines and became temporarily—in one case, we believe, permanently—insane. The lusty members of the Stock Exchange did not so train—in spite of much devotion to the Paddington Recreation Ground—as to enable their legs thus to destroy their bodies; nor was the May-day madness extreme to the point of raving; but it is a great burden of responsibility on the originators when their imitators go into three figures in offering inducements to a repetition of the contest. These things grow, spread, like diseases. We have experienced lately a motor-car race in Germany which had its trail of victims. A horse race in France, rather more deadly and much more useless than the race from Aix to Ghent. A cycle race in New York in which victory or approach to victory meant the ruin of health. This May-day amusement of the Stock Exchange is no parallel to these. By all means let any body of people work off their superfluous energy as they like. It is as well to start in the small hours in the direction of the sea as to amuse yourself during dull hours on the Stock Exchange in encircling members who appear in brown boots and singing "O dem golden slippers". But what a business is made of it! Professional trainers, professional paraphernalia and such a tornado of advertisement as never heralded even an Anglo-American Encyclopædia, and hardly an Anglo-American yacht-race. The danger is that this pseudo-athletic ecstasy will destroy the most precious of our national possessions, our sense of humour. Where will it stop? We shall hear next of the Vegetarian Federal Union walking in a body from Milford to the Wash to prove that lentils and banana milk are better ambulatory agents than champagne and calves' feet; and a very good advertisement it would be.

THE WELFARE OF THE WOMAN-WORKER.

DESPITE reproof I return all unabashed to "affiteration's artful aid" because, (according to my critics,) I am in no wise responsible for even the initial association of woman with work and I certainly do not intend that any letter or combination of letters in the alphabet shall dissuade me from connecting her with welfare.

The return, however, is not for the purpose of counter-criticism. When folk do you the honour of applying your name to a scarecrow attired in their own cast-off mental garments the sense of injury is lost in glad relief that the bogey builders had not access to your personal rag-bag! So with a brief wonder as to the worth of words, and a renewed wish that my quotations could have been proved unfair, I pass on to my imperishable belief that in the Work of Woman lies the Welfare of the World—(I utterly disclaim responsibility for this additional W. If woman will be so Wide in her scope, so full of Wit and Wisdom she must be prepared for the consequences).

Now, having this belief, does it not follow that if the "coach" (which to my mind carries not only the "aspirations of women" but those of humanity en bloc) seems inclined to take a wrong turning on the path of progress, I should "hang on behind" for all I am worth? Aye! even if the drag seems "cruel and superfluous" to the self-elected handlers of the ribbons? I use the phrase "self-elected" in no carping spirit. At present those who lead the cause of our freedom must be self-elected in that they must belong to that close guild of quite exceptional women who have pioneered their way to the front. That all leadership is, or at least should be thus limited to the exceptionally gifted is quite true; but then selection should be possible from every phase of the life which has to be represented. But no one surely can deny that in questions which affect woman it is frankly impossible, at present, to secure her representation in all her manifold aspects and aspirations. Our leaders, with very few exceptions, approach their task biased inevitably by their own exceptional intellectuality. For, naturally, the intellectual woman has been the first to respond to the lash of education, and, as naturally, has started the coach of change towards the goal of her own particular inclination. Thus it is the girl with brains who first finds her voice, and votes. So to a certain extent it is with the boy, but his brain has recognised activities beyond books while the girl's has not, or only at present to a very limited degree. Yet in the preliminary alignment of Woman's Right of Way which we surveyors are making, provision should be made for workers even in the old fields of feminine life. Now it is palpable to the meanest observer that the intellectual possibilities of woman are much more considered by our leaders than her practical actualities. The proof of this may be found in one isolated fact which no intelligent woman will deny—namely, that to say a woman talks of her servants or her babies is held to be tantamount to calling her a dunderhead; is an insult which anyone has a right to resent, and does resent, as readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW have cause to know. Indeed it is fast becoming impossible for the feminine intellect to venture beyond embryology in the one subject, or the pro's and con's of coolie labour in South Africa in the other without forfeiting its self-respect. I, myself, feel this keenly at times; and only a solid conviction that a knowledge of hydraulics does help to make an apple-pie gives me courage to preach the eternal truth that nothing—not even the Immortality of Man as typified in the child, not even the Purpose of all Life as typified by rational service can be common or unclear, dull and degrading even to intellect.

That however is by the way, though the conviction, strengthened by doubts as to the accuracy of the alignment we are making (I say we because I refuse to be excluded from our effort to escape from the Paradise Prison which we women built for ourselves in the past) was the cause of my drawing attention to the distinctly depressed note I seemed to hear in what was practically a vade mecum written by experts for the guidance of women workers. The question I wished to raise was not the question of work itself but the conditions of work. Were these necessarily more productive of

strain to the woman than to the man, or were they so simply as the result of some remediable error? That woman must work under our present social laws is palpable. She must also have an absolutely fair field; but on the other hand, can this possibly be a field without favour?

The reply given by the drivers of the coach is, so far as I have heard it, an affirmative in general terms. I may point out, however, that a suggestion made by one of my critics, namely that the parents of every girl who is not fitted to earn her own livelihood should be bound by law to leave her £100 a year, partakes of the nature of a bounty on sex! Unless, indeed, female infanticide be permitted or some system of sex determination be provided to parents at the expense of the ratepayers. In truth such suggestions emphasise the fact that we surveyors give scant consideration to any but the intellectual activities of women; since in these days when the charwoman is queen, any fairly able-bodied woman can earn her living honestly, respectably, comfortably, pleasantly by domestic work.

The question, however, remains that supposing all the minor grievances which most undoubtedly do make the woman-worker's life unnecessarily hard were remedied, would she then be fit for the fair field and no favour? Take the teacher's life. If she were, as she ought to be, brought into intimate relations with her pupils' home life; if she were recognised as one of its most important factors instead of being ignored in the crassly foolish way which obtains so often; if the almost pathetically beautiful tie which often exists between the homeless childless woman and other folks' bairns—a tie comparable in many ways to the motherhood by proxy which lurks in the eyes of many a childless wife in India—if all these were given full measure of reward; if, briefly, all the points raised, and rightly raised by my critics, were yielded, would the liability to overstrain (which none have denied) disappear? I think not; for encompassing all these details in its larger grip is that broad issue—Is the fair field for which we strive, a field with no favour? Wait and see, say the coach-drivers. Centuries, whole æons of neglect cannot be remedied in a generation. The seed of future blossom is in the soil, give it time to grow. True, but as every gardener knows the greatest difficulty in bringing a neglected garden back to tilth is not to induce growth in new plants, but to prevent it in the old ones. It is a question of weeding; of annihilating the growth of what we consider weeds. And this again is an estimate that varies. Turning for instance to this neglected garden of a woman's capacity what things do we desire to see rooted out, so that a fairer crop may grow? The answer will vary infinitely; and even if we agree on broad lines, a further difficulty arises in the question—can they be rooted out, or shall we to the end of time have to make allowances for certain inheritances of evil and good due to those centuries, those æons? It is clear that the whole welfare of the woman worker hangs on this question of allowance. For if, indeed, she is handicapped by acquired characteristics in the race for life, it is cruel and wrong—what is more it is eminently unwise to ask her to submit to conditions of work which are suitable to a different organism. In my opinion it is because she is practically forced—partly by the drivers of the coach—into accepting the same conditions of work as the man's that she feels—as she does feel—so much more strain in continuous effort than he does. It is impossible to live in a series of curves as a woman does physiologically and then attempt to work on a straight line. We must either alter the curve or the straight line. To do the former may be impossible, since the first step would involve the uprooting of what the world generally deems the most beautiful, the most perfumed growth in the garden of a woman's soul, and the relegation of much that concerns sex to the place which—judging by our fellow-mortals—is the part assigned to it by nature. To do the latter means practically the making and taking of allowances. Yet one or the other appears to me to be inevitable if woman is to do her best work, for it is not only matters of sex that render her liable to feel the burden—especially of brain-work—more than men. Her very virtues are against her. I well remember

the late Professor Nettleship saying of his women students. "It is impossible to grade them with the men, because an undergraduate seldom spends more time on his work than he can spare from play, but a girl generally plays when she can spare time from work".

Given, then, this—perhaps inherited yet still real—tolerance of drudgery, superadded to the marvellous accretions and diminutions in vitality which must characterise the woman-worker, and we surely cease to wonder at the difficulties and dangers which she often finds in trying to trudge side by side with man along a straight road. But to climb a hill a straight path is not necessarily the best. A zig-zag reaches the summit as effectually—more quickly, too, when the climber carries a burden.

And this surely the woman-worker does bear not for her own sake, but for the sake of humanity at large! If so her welfare claims that she shall not only recognise the fact herself but force the world into recognising it also and thus giving her in truth a fair field; fair because it recognises her disabilities. At present she has it not, and though—owing to the fact that she is now largely recruited from the more intellectual and less sexualised amongst us,—she manages well enough in many cases, some consideration should be given to the less exceptional women who will inevitably have to follow in her footsteps. Woman is now for the first time entering the labour market, and by refusing to acknowledge her own powers and limitations it seems to me that she runs a great chance of selling herself into worse slavery than that of the Paradise Prison of the Past. Perhaps Time may at least bring about a reduction in her present disability—may lengthen and reduce her fluctuations of vitality; but till it does, I am convinced that the Welfare of the Woman-worker demands different conditions of Work.

F. A. STEEL.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ZOO.—I.

ANYBODY is just now an authority on the Zoo, whether he has been there or not; and if he chance to be in the paper and print line, can reckon on his newspaper taking a few columns on such a topical subject. We wonder indeed that, with such a wealth of authorities available, the number of candidates for the post of Secretary decided on Wednesday was only two. We should have thought most newspapers could have furnished a candidate or two. With these authorities we do not hold that most things are done badly at the Gardens. We do not desire to carp at the society or to minimise its work for popular and scientific zoology. But there is no doubt that, while the prospector's department at Regent's Park has all through turned out valuable research work, the possibilities of the living collection have not been fully realised of late years, either as regards the attractiveness to the public or the scientific value of the exhibition. And though much is now being done to improve the Gardens, there are many points where good might be effected without any undue increase of expenditure. And we have good heart now to make suggestions, for in Dr. Chalmers Mitchell we know that the Society has a secretary as willing to consider suggestions as able to profit by them. That he is able we think none who knows him can doubt.

In the first place as to the function of a zoological garden. One may reasonably expect at such an institution to see what cannot be seen at a museum, animals exhibiting their characteristic life-activities under conditions which render their natural haunts at least conceivable. There should be afforded too an opportunity of comparing as many types as possible; attention should be paid to a fair representation of the various orders and families rather than to the exhibition of numerous allied species of a comparatively small number of groups.

It must be admitted that, even in so far as the comparison of allied species is concerned, living specimens are in most cases more convincing than stuffed ones. But the comparison of numerous nearly-allied forms is rather the province of the museum-student, who will likewise in all probability prefer to have skins, which

he can handle freely. It is impossible even in the galleries of a museum, to say nothing of the cages of a zoological garden, fully to exhibit a very large series of species, and the attempt has now been given up in most museums of note, only a limited number of well-exhibited typical forms being recommended. Furthermore, within the last few decades, great progress as regards birds has been made by private individuals. Many foreign species are bought readily at very reasonable prices from dealers, and are often bred by amateurs, which when the Zoological Gardens were first established were hardly known, and the same applies, though to a much more limited extent, to reptiles and mammals. The taste for the study of living animals is an active and growing one amongst us.

It is obvious, therefore, what the policy of the Zoological Gardens in stocking should be. Duplicates in most cases should be rigidly eliminated, a rule which has so far been much more honoured in the breach than the observance. A duplicate animal is matter in the wrong place; and it is not only a useless but an injurious exhibit. Every breeder knows that his stock has to be kept down to the smallest workable limit, since a useless specimen may be not only costing its own keep, but by taking up room and fouling the ground be stunting the development of another more valuable one. Yet this simple principle has not been acted on in Regent's Park, and in consequence we find pens and aviaries taken up by duplicate examples of species which can be procured at any large dealer's, while good, bad, and indifferent specimens alike are cramped for room.

The lion cannot be called a rare animal in the wild-beast trade; yet twelve are exhibited at the Gardens, some of them very poor specimens. The Sika deer is a common park-animal nowadays, but a paddock is filled and rendered foul and comfortless by an unnecessarily large stock—no less than five—of this species. In another quarter, four badgers inhabit unsuitable dens. Two or three pens are filled up with common pheasants, while waterfowl of species weekly advertised for sale in the sporting press are over-represented, to the exclusion of rare species. There is some excuse, in the case of a fine, sensational, popular beast like the lion, in keeping a second pair as under-studies to the two fine specimens which should typify the species; but who wants to see more than one pair of Sika deer or badgers, or silver pheasants? If the officiating couple die, their places could be filled in a week; and it is just the common animals that do not die—otherwise they would not be so very common. A duplicate costs just as much to feed as a necessary animal; besides there is the all-important question of space; so that by merely selling off a good many animals some good could be done at once. This brings us to the consideration of fair representation of types, which has never received due attention. The feline animals have always been well represented, and one cannot complain of this; but many groups do not receive their fair share of attention. Just at present there is actually no true seal in the Gardens; and both the sea-lions are females. Nor is it right that neither manatee nor porpoise should be visible. The one species of bat exhibited, the much-enduring and prolific collared fruit-bat, is confined in a cage so absurdly small that it positively cannot fly. No member of the Insectivora—including the moles, shrews, and hedgehog—is on view; yet animals of this large order are not hard to keep if intelligently looked after, and some typical form should be available, if not several forms.

Turning to the birds, the case is similar; we should be able to see humming-birds, trogons, jacamars, and members of half a score of other gorgeous tropical groups, instead of serried rows of parrots, each penned in a small cage reminiscent of a dealer's shop. We shall be told that these out-of-the-way birds and beasts "cannot be kept in confinement". This is nonsense; they, or others equally hard to manage, can be and have been kept, with proper attention—which rare creatures have not had in too many cases at the Gardens. One cannot expect a manatee to live long in a wretched little tank without ever a taste of seaweed; or a sun-bird to survive penned in a dirty little canary-cage in a back room. And this is

the sort of treatment which animals at all out of the common have been getting at the hands of the Zoological Society, until the Gardens have settled down into a place of exhibition of commonplace animals which the private fancier manages better.

It might be seriously argued that it would be as well to do away altogether with the exhibition of certain very familiar forms. No one would expect to see a common dog or cat at the Zoo; but why should one be confronted with the llama, which bears the manifest signs of his descent from the wild guanaco shown by his side? His place is in the Domestic Animals Department of the British Museum, where the unpleasing but instructive variations of enslaved animals can occupy space without prejudice to the proper exhibition of the true types. The canary and the blue-rock pigeon are not to be found in the aviaries, and the mute swan and mallard might with equal justice be excluded from the ponds. We can make their acquaintance in the park outside, and the same might be said of many of the waterfowl. Nor do we need to look at common pheasants in the Zoological Gardens.

On the other hand, the wild originals of our domestic animals will always be looked on with keen interest, if they happen to be not readily accessible. The wild horses and cattle, in spite of the doubt as to their actual blood-relationship with our present domesticated stock, are near enough to be instructive; and we have no doubt the jungle-cock would be equally welcome, now that the poultry-fancy is so widely spread. Thus, by getting rid of superfluous specimens, and excluding familiar species which can be easily seen elsewhere, a great step in the direction of greater space and more varied food for the other occupants could be made—but these are matters to be discussed more in detail later on.

CONCERNING OPERA.

NOW that opera is, as I understand, raging in this city, and that I see columns of the ancient twaddle being written about Wagner, Verdi, national English opera and the young Italian school (which is no longer young) I mean to make an attempt to place some of the big and the little men in some sort of order and to show why they have done precisely the work they have done. In this first article I shall as briefly as possible discuss an important little bit of the history of music; in a second (and final) article I shall deal with Verdi, Wagner, Strauss and young Italy.

To begin far away back, when the men of the Netherlands school were at work they were producing the finest music in existence in the modern European world. The East and Egypt may have had a gorgeous music; but for our own ears no hint of its splendour remains, and certainly in it, for the Netherlands men, if they heard it, which was impossible, there could have been nothing. From the Netherlands the new art spread to Italy, and the seed blossomed wondrously in the divine music of Palestrina—who was, be it remembered, a Netherlands pupil. It came to England and resulted in the school of which Tallis, Byrde, and, later, Purcell were and are the chiefest glories. It went to Germany and produced nothing that need be seriously considered for the moment. The English school culminates and perished with Purcell—we have had no national composer since his death. The Italian polyphonic school passed away, even as the Netherlands school had, and as the English school was to; but it left behind it a something—say a habit of composition, a technique—that, fertilised by new literary ideas, not by a new music, brought forth Opera, who (to change the figure) later became a cocotte—or, to speak more kindly of a venerable old lady, made an unfortunate marriage and came down low in the world with Donizetti and Bellini. But at first she reigned as a queen, and as a queen bore children in the many instrumental forms that passed to Germany, and there, fed on lager, sausages, mysticism and sentimentality, grew to giant stature. They also—at least some of them—had progeny. If the oratorio form of Handel and the various church poems of Bach perished with the nurses who tended them till maturity, the instrumental forms left strong enough children in the symphony and sonata.

While the instrumental forms were being wrought into larger and nobler and more imposing shapes and made the medium for the expression of man's direst needs, highest aspirations and all his joys and all his sorrows, opera itself, absorbing the instrumental forms, or modelling itself upon them, was slowly growing a new thing—a thing not readily distinguishable from the Italian form, but containing possibilities and potentialities from which the Italian form was happily or unhappily free. By a few known hands, by a thousand unknown hands, it was getting ready for the coming of Richard Wagner. At the same time, in Italy it was growing quite unlike its old self; but unenriched by the absorption of fine forms it grew meagre, emaciated. Of its former self it retained only one thing, its beautiful flexible voice; it was tolerated, nay adored and covered with rings and diamonds, for the sake of that voice, for the sake of its melody. The melody and the voice were put to the basest of uses by Donizetti and Bellini (and their predecessors, too, and their contemporaries and successors for that matter); but the voice remained, and the voice and the emaciated, meagre, bony figure were left ready for Verdi. I find I must use the old trope: Verdi had to express himself through a lady who had been badly treated and insufficiently nourished.

Verdi himself once put the matter simply enough. The Germans, he said, lived in a cold climate and had to shut themselves up in rooms and play quartets (and so developed the instrumental forms) while Italy, he cried, making an admirable short-cut, would always be the land of song. That may be, though I fancy Verdi, in his haste to get there, was setting down to a primary cause what was in reality the result of a secondary. Even if the symphony was the fruit of quartet-playing in stuffy rooms, that can hardly be said of the German opera. Wet or dry, sunshine or sleet, the German had to go through streets to hear opera; and if the Italian had spent his days and evenings in calm enjoyment of sun and warm moonlight—or at any rate if every Italian had—the opera-houses would have closed and opera would have ceased to exist. It may be that "we are what suns, and winds, and waters make us", and that climatic conditions may have turned the German into the deeper and more serious animal. Being that, he would take his art more seriously: we can say no more. It may be that the Italians, possessing wonderful voices and loving them, forgot all else whilst listening to them; and the Germans, without voices—for they never had any—were driven to the instrumental forms for any music they wished to enjoy, were driven even to use the voices as instruments to make them sound tolerable and not terrible. But in the course of my exposition it may be clearly observed that the Italians kept nothing of the old forms and the technique of the old forms when newer forms came in. The thousands of devices and means of easier utterance which might have been accumulated from the wreckage of the old church music, from the first operas, from the instrumental designs—all these were neglected, nothing was kept. In the case of the Germans nothing was lost. The older forms lapsed, one after another, into desuetude and perished; but no technical device nor means of expression perished. Sometimes the old form—for example, the symphony—perished, but only because something new could be interfused with it to fatten it. There is a tremendous space between the Ninth symphony of Beethoven and Haydn's earlier ones; but all that Haydn knew or could have done is in the Ninth. The contrapuntal skill, the knowledge of contrapuntal devices, are as marvellous in Wagner's "Meistersingers" as they are in a Palestrina mass. I insist again, for it is all-important, each generation of German composers kept all he had learned from his forbears, added something, and passed all along to the next generation. There are other points; but while taking breath for a moment let us casually glance at England and France. Rameau and Lulli are France's most notable musicians. There were others who produced charming things on the Italian model yet with a flavour of their own. But they never got away from the Italian model: indeed their flavour is the more piquant because of the model. Lulli was not a Frenchman; but he brought back what we call the French opera to its most advanced point.

There is not a sign of the elder music in his excepting the use of the commonest devices of the day—devices so common that we may say the commonest music could not exist without them, and it is a use that shows little understanding of them, of what might be done with them; and his successors never got beyond him—in fact, they speedily neglected whatever his scores had to teach them. Rameau was a man of consummate ability and no genius, and may be dismissed. The truth is that Rousseau was absolutely right when he said the French had no music, had never had, and never would have. Gluck was not a French musician, though the changes he effected in opera show the influence of French drama, of French literature, of many things, but not French music. It would be hard to say what French music there was to influence him. To this day whatever has been or is called French has been or is German or Italian music minus something. The very flavour of the earlier men seems to be arrived at by a process of subtraction. The English school, I have said, closed with Purcell. Handel arrived, and the great war between him and the aristocracy killed opera. Henceforth he devoted himself to oratorio; and it was the external features of his oratorios that our English composers have imitated from that day to this. They forgot the great English tradition and rested content with the little they could understand of Handel. Two, Balfe and Wallace, wrote operas at least equal to any of Donizetti or Bellini; the others thought they had achieved masterpieces when they had set down a few recitatives, airs and choruses. It cannot be said that in following Handel they followed the great German and Italian past embodied in Handel. Rejecting that past, forgetful of all the greatness that had been in their own land, they knew no more of the true significance and essence of Handel's artistic means than did Lulli in France of the means of the school on which he based himself. They could not use Handel's means to new ends, and they didn't try. In these latter days English music has shown signs of being fertilised by German music: German technique, thoroughly understood, is being used for the expression of English thought, feeling, character. What will come of it no man dare say: up to the present no completely English music has been offered to the English people. The lesson in every country is the same: a mighty, triumphant art grows only by the artists absorbing and assimilating everything, and losing nothing they have gained. The outer forms may wax or perish: the informing spirit and the technical means must persist, or all will perish.

JOHN F. RUNCIMAN.

A "DREARY" PLAY.

TEN years ago it was the fashion to call "unwholesome" any play which presented sincerely a not altogether jolly side of life. Well, the critics who encouraged such plays, and who were supposed to discourage any other kind of plays, have not drooped and died, one after another, to prove the aptness of the epithet. They are still among us, not apparently ailing. So another epithet has been hit on—"dreary", to wit. "Dreary" was much bandied last Monday afternoon, at the Imperial Theatre, in the entr'actes of "The Good Hope". Ten years ago, the emergents into the foyer would have been angrily grimacing, gasping for what they would have called "a whiff of fresh air", and complaining of (a favourite phrase, then) "a nasty taste in the mouth". Last Monday, they merely looked glum. One of them, regarding me with a faint twinkle in an otherwise lack-lustre eye, asked "Is this dreary enough for you?" I assured him that I was enjoying myself immensely. And so I was. Indeed, I had hardly ever felt so happy, so braced-up and buoyant, in a theatre. True, the play was a tragedy, and a very horrible one at that. But I do not see how it could produce a feeling of dreariness, and could fail to produce a definitely tonic effect, on any person capable of intelligent æsthetic pleasure. One salient defect of the average Englishman is that he is incapable of such pleasure. If a work of art remind him of cheerful things in real life, he is exhilarated; if of cheerless things, he is

downcast. The reminder of cheerful things may be dully given. That does not matter to him. The reminder of cheerless things may be given beautifully, strongly, and therefore joyously. That does not matter to him. For he was born inartistic.

There, I take it, is the reason why our drama is so weak in modern tragedies—the reason why, if the artistic few wish to see a modern tragedy, they have to import it from France or Germany or elsewhere. I do not suppose that we have in England no man capable of writing as fine a tragedy as that which Hermann Heijermans has written. But I do know that such a play as "The Good Hope", produced publicly, would be in England as signal a failure as it has been a success in Holland. And therefore (since, by the nature of his work, the dramatist, more than any other artist, needs encouragement) such a play is not written. Not from every kind of tragedy does our public flinch. It will tolerate Shakespearian tragedy, because it is not thereby reminded of realities. It will sometimes tolerate even a modern tragedy, for there is a way of writing modern tragedy without trenching on anything within our actual experience. A playwright can take a tragic theme from real life, and found a play on it, and yet make his characters and his atmosphere so unreal that no offence is given. No offence, did I say? Nay, very great pleasure. Our public loves to cry, to cry copiously, so long as its tears are not shed over something that is not a quite palpable figment. I can imagine a really popular British play made from the very same materials that Heijermans used for "The Good Hope". The title itself is promising. Nor is the theme unfamiliar or unwelcome. Fisherfolk, living their lives in a constant tussle with the elements, are part and parcel of our national romance. "Men must work and women must weep"; "They who go down to the sea in ships"; "For those in peril on the sea"—does not every one of our households contain, somewhere, at least one engraving or oleograph to illustrate these phrases? Well we know them, those impossibly young and buxom wives, standing on rocks, shading their eyes with their hands, seawards, while their tresses stream becomingly in the gale from beneath their sou'westers, and their impossibly old and decrepit grandfathers in the foreground crouch prayerfully so as not to obstruct our tear-dimmed vision of neat ankles. Long and well have we known them pictorially; long and well on the stage, also. It is strange with how slight ingenuity might the exact situation chosen by Heijermans be turned into the kind of play that has often enriched our own dramatists. Take the principal characters: pathetic "lead", an old woman whose husband and two of whose sons were drowned years ago; hero, one of her surviving sons, a handsome, daring fellow, recently dismissed from the Navy, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, for knocking down a superior officer who had foully slandered the heroine; heroine, a bonny, high-spirited girl, cousin of hero, loving him dearly, dearly loved by him; villain, wealthy shipowner, who heavily insures and sends to sea vessels which he knows to be un-seaworthy; comic relief, younger brother of hero, a coward, afraid of the sea, anxious to get employment on land. All these characters are ranged before us in the course of the first act. The villain compliments the heroine on her good looks, and hints at his own sensuality. In the second act the hero, after making many verbal scores off the villain, whom he regards as a lazy tyrant, puts out to sea in a vessel which we know to be doomed. Here are all the makings of a successful British drama. It seems almost superfluous to indicate how the successful British dramatist would deal with them. Of course, the villain would in the third act renew his odious advances to the heroine, and be repulsed indignantly. Later would come the news that the vessel had gone down with all hands aboard. The heroine, in deep mourning, would again repulse the villain, who, stung to fury, would boast that he had killed the hero on purpose, and would gloat over her bereavement. She, in her turn, stung to fury, would stab him with a stray clasp-knife to which our attention had been previously drawn. And then—then there would be two

courses open. If the successful British dramatist wished to increase his reputation for profound thought, the villain would be mortally wounded, and the curtain would fall on the heroine giving herself up to the police. The public would go weeping out of the theatre, but (for a reason which I have already explained) not really at all depressed or resentful. The other, and perhaps the safer way, would be for the villain to wrest the knife from the heroine's weak hand after receiving a very slight scratch, and to turn the weapon vindictively against her. The door would burst open. "Are you his ghost?" the villain would cry. "No", the hero would shout, "I am flesh and blood. Unhand her! I have swum ashore. Come to my arms, dearest. As for you, you scoundrel, you shall pay the penalty of your misdeeds. Constable! [*Enter constable*] You have here a warrant for this man's arrest, on the charge of murdering my shipmates. [*Exeunt constable and villain.*] And now, my darling, now that the clouds which overshadowed us have rolled away, and the glorious sunshine", &c. That were the way to make "The Good Hope" acceptable in England. It is, however, not at all the way Heijermans has gone about his business.

In the play, as it stands, there is practically no love-interest. Very little stress is laid on the fact that Greet and his cousin Jo are lovers, and the tragedy of his death at sea is marked for us quite as much through the bereavement of his mother as through that of his betrothed. Nor, indeed, are we called on to weep for him especially. The fate of his brother, and of the rest of the crew, seems not less lamentable than his. No one character predominates much over another. There is practically no story. The play simply represents a typical episode in a little fishing village. Most of the characters are fisherfolk, possessing much the same peculiarities of temperament as we may find in the fisherfolk in Cornwall or elsewhere, and possessing none of the peculiarities of fisherfolk as seen by us on the stage. There is nothing consciously heroic about them. They are ordinary creatures, with certain modifications and exaggerations produced by their peculiar life. And herein lies one of the sharpest differences between the work of Heijermans and the work of any English dramatist. Heijermans has deigned to take a respectful interest in humble life, and shows to us humble people as they are, not as every fool knows them not to be. An English dramatist, having to show a group of peasants, would be content to multiply the conventional stage-peasant. In the group of peasants shown to us by Heijermans every one is distinct from another, and all are human beings, and all, moreover, are normal human beings. Equally real and normal are the characters who do not happen to be peasants. I notice that some of my colleagues decry the shipowner, Clemens Bos, as a conventional villain. Are they themselves so saturated with convention that they failed to notice that his hinted desire for Jo in the first act was not succeeded by persecution of her in the later acts? As a matter of fact, the man takes no further notice of the girl. To pretend that he is a conventional villain merely because he speculates in unseaworthy ships is to deny the possible existence in Holland of what the late Mr. Plimsoll proved to exist in England. Perhaps it was some vague memory of Mr. Plimsoll's crusade that led these critics into the deeper absurdity of decrying the play as "a pamphlet". Certainly, it is a criticism of certain things in life which the author holds to be horrible and unjust. In that sense it is a pamphlet. But it is also a very fine and scrupulous work of art. There is nothing incongruous in this duality. True, there is always the danger that an artist who is inspired by a moral purpose may distort life so as to make his moral the more striking. But he does not necessarily do so. Certainly, Heijermans has not done so. I wish that some of our so purely artistic dramatists could, through their coldly observant eyes, see life half as clearly and steadily as it is seen through the somewhat flashing eyes of Heijermans.

MAX BEERBOHM.

THE OLD EQUITABLE.

IN many ways the Old Equitable is the most interesting Life office in existence. In its early days, which were nearly a century and a half ago, it began under great difficulties to teach Life assurance to the world; and it still remains one of the foremost exponents of all that is soundest and best in Life assurance practice.

Its report is always accompanied by a complete list of claims paid during the year, and this affords a good indication of its accomplishments. We may theorise about ratios, and make comparisons on many points to considerable advantage, when such matters are dealt with fairly and with adequate knowledge: but in many ways the best criterion of the merit, or demerit, of a Life office is to be found in the return to the policyholders for the premiums they have paid. In this respect the table of the Equitable claims for 1902 is entirely conclusive as to the merits of the society. Under the 109 policies which became claims the sum of £110,674 was paid in premiums; and the sums assured and total bonuses declared amounted to £216,185.

It is generally known that the Old Equitable has never paid commission for the introduction of business, and while it must be recognised that the whole insurance business of the country could not be advantageously conducted on this plan, there can be little doubt that the members of the Equitable benefit by the maintenance of this custom.

Owing purely to the ignorance, or the stupidity, of insurers the new business of the Equitable is regrettably small: its smallness does not matter one whit to the members of the society, but it is a pity to see many thousands of people effecting policies every year with inferior companies, and a paltry two or three hundred having the sense to effect their assurance with the Equitable. We do not pretend that the Equitable is the best for every class of policy, but it is certain that for any kind of Life assurance a man cannot go far wrong by taking a policy with this society, and under certain policies the results are unequalled.

For economy of management the Equitable is almost without a rival, since only 7 per cent. of the premiums is absorbed in the payment of expenses. Last year, owing to a great extent to the receipt of large amounts for single premiums, the expenses amounted to only 4.2 per cent. of new premiums and 4.2 per cent. of renewals; so that, in whatever way its expenditure is regarded, it only amounts to about one-half the average expenditure of British Life offices.

There is one important feature, however, in which an improvement should be surely possible. The average rate of interest earned upon the funds, after deduction of income-tax, is only just over 3½ per cent., and although this rate supplies a substantial margin above the 2½ per cent. assumed in valuing the liabilities, it is practically one-half per cent. below the rate which other offices are able to earn. It may be that the society is very strictly limited as to the class of securities in which it can invest, but obviously if it could obtain a return of 3½ per cent. upon its funds, the difference to its policyholders would be very considerable. The difference from this source would be even greater in the case of the Equitable than in most other societies, since owing to the relatively small amount of new business, and the long continuance of most of its policies, the funds, in proportion to premium income, are exceptionally large.

An old society like the Equitable can, in the natural course of things, claim the long services of great men. It is no exaggeration to say that the addresses of its successive actuaries have been epoch-making contributions to the science of Life assurance, and the paragraph in the report which announces the retirement, through increasing years, of Mr. Richard Twining creates a sense of almost personal loss. For forty years he has been associated with the management of the society, and was its president for ten years. It is difficult to estimate the value of such services or to regard the severance of the connexion without an expression on behalf, not merely of members of the Equitable Society, but of all who are interested in Life assurance matters, of the fullest appreciation of great services worthily rendered.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WYNDHAM'S BILL.

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Plen, Newquay, Cornwall.

SIR,—Your correspondent Eumæus seems to think he has demolished me altogether by observing that, supposing the rights of Irish tenants were to be satisfied in accordance with their own estimate of their value in land, nothing less than the whole estate of the landowner would be required in order to meet them. And this, no doubt, might be the result in those circumstances. But in legal settlements, and especially when the State intervenes, no claims are arranged in this one-sided fashion. Supposing, then, that the rights of tenants were subjected, as of course they would be, to a process of taxing, it is to be hoped that the rights of the sleeping partners would not be completely extinguished. If, however, the knowledge of your correspondent on this point is as much superior to mine, as he supposes, and tenant right is supreme, the sooner the landlords and the State realise the true position of affairs the better. For if there be one thing worse than dual ownership of land, it is phantom ownership.

I omitted, in my first letter, to mention fixity of tenure, not because I knew nothing about it, as your correspondent supposes, but advisedly. For it seemed to me, that, whereas this permanence of position had only been granted in order to secure to tenants the usufruct of improvements made by themselves, or by their predecessors, this item would be modified, if not cancelled, when land, corresponding in value to the amount of this outlay, had been handed over to the sitting tenant. Yours, &c.

R. W. ESSINGTON.

"THE OBSOLETE CRABBE."

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

SIR,—Youth thinks everything obsolete except itself and I can only conjecture that your critic of Crabbe is so juvenile that until he took up Messrs. Dent's reprint he had hardly even heard of the poet who was idolised by Edward FitzGerald and greatly admired by Tennyson. It is one thing to approach well-worn literary topics (as Bagehot so delightfully did) with a fresh eye, but it is quite another thing—and a very tiresome thing too—to treat a writer who bears even the credentials already quoted as if he might be a mere back number. Your critic gives himself away at every turn. "Of Crabbe little or nothing can be known." This about the man of whom his own son wrote a long detailed elaborate life! "No writer has had fewer literary tricks than he." This of the Crabbe parodied in the "Rejected Addresses"! "It is recorded" (by whom?) "that he never cared to waste his time in looking on beautiful scenery". Well, Suffolk coast scenery is not Alpine but it has its own beauty and Crabbe saw and depicted that beauty with a minute and loving fidelity which ever since Jeffrey first praised it has passed into a commonplace topic of literature. But I need not go on. The points I have mentioned may fairly be called questions not of taste but of fact. As for Richardson upon whom your critic makes an absolutely irrelevant and gratuitous onslaught, I leave him to be championed by those who know more of him than I do but to say as your critic does that Crabbe "had a far deeper and wider effect upon the average English heart than ever Richardson had" will seem to most people quite preposterously false. Can he adduce any kind of evidence in support of his allegation?

There have been complaints of late that men criticise or even edit authors with whom they are out of sympathy. That was said, I believe, of Mr. Paul's book on Arnold. But then Mr. Paul knew his Arnold by heart. He, at all events, could not be accused of a merely uninstructed flippancy. But it is truly tedious to read a critic who writes about Crabbe as if he were now being written about for the first time. The cult of the centenary is not to my taste and I knew as little of any proposed memorial as your critic knows of Crabbe but may the stone of honest indignation which I metaphorically fling at your critic's clearly invulnerable head rebound and add itself to any kind of a cairn they may

be raising to a poet who we are now told was not even a "literary curiosity"! If a man who does not care about Crabbe likes to argue that that was just what he was—and all he was—let that man be listened to and, if he speaks well, applauded. But let him speak according to knowledge. Crabbe like Spenser, has always been a poet's poet and vocal to the intelligent alone. Your critic tries to make a point of the frequent republications of Crabbe. Writing away from libraries I should think Crabbe has been less republished than any poet of equal celebrity. I am, &c., A. N.

[It is notorious that opinions about Crabbe have always differed widely. Our correspondent thinks it criticism to call those from whom he differs young. He might take to reading Pitt's speeches, where he would learn what Pitt thought of such criticism. As for Crabbe's love of scenery, his son (referred to rather recklessly by our correspondent) wrote that his father did not care for "what the painter's eye considers as the beauties of landscape".—ED. S.R.]

"WARNING: ATTEMPTED FRAUD"!

To the Editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW.

Winchfield, Hants, 8 April, 1903.

SIR,—Your article on "The Capping of Answers" reminds me of a painful experience. To make my story clear, I must refer you to the epoch when the "Times" was chiefly composed of startling advertisements to the effect of "Now or never", "Your last chance", "No lady should be without it", "Can be carried in the waistcoat pocket" (I speak from memory). Well, I prided myself on resisting all those blandishments but my pride had a fall. One day a brilliant journalist paid me a visit and, being in want of what he called a "reference", asked to look at my "Encyclopædia". I fancied I rather took it out of him when I suggested that he should carry with him "Enquire Within" or Maunders' "Treasury". Not a bit of it! He persuaded my wife that "no literary man could exist without the 'Encyclopædia'". I bought the horrid book—"half morocco"—with a crazy sort of birdcage-roulette apparatus upon which to spin round the twenty-five volumes. The day after it arrived I was suddenly called upon to write a paper dealing with affairs in Afghanistan. Was there ever such luck! I immediately invited my wife to my study to see how splendidly the "Encyclopædia" would help me. We hauled out one of the volumes and looked up Afghanistan. After wading through much irrelevant matter, I read in the last paragraph that our relations with Afghanistan were not very satisfactory, that there was a suspicion of Russian intrigue and that Shere Ali, the present ruler, was not to be trusted. For a moment I paused and then the whole matter dawned on me—the volume A F was written prior to the Afghan War of 1878-79! I was writing in A.D. 1899. Thereupon I packed up those most accursed 25 volumes in the cases in which they had arrived 24 hours previously. Being a poor man it struck me that I might possibly be able to "dispose" of them and accordingly I tried all my friends who had libraries but unfortunately, they were all in like case with me, save one. He was a banker, a cute, successful man of business, and he replied that he had declined to add it to his library as he did not think it was good enough.

As the "Times" for the 20th or 200th time (I cannot swear to which) advertised that it was "positively the last chance", I wrote and asked what they would give me for the "last chance" of my brand-new copy? In reply to this it was suggested that I should advertise it for sale in the "Times": this I did but without success. Finally, thanks to the good services of one of the chief publishers in London, I was luckily able to send my volumes by aid of the "export trade" to the Antipodes! And this at a loss of only £5 and carriage, say 24 per cent. on cost price for 24 hours' "use". But to this day I am exposed to the jeers of friends who ask me if I am in want of a "Times" Encyclopædia Britannica. I do not propose to enter the list of butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers which the "Times" is now parading.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., GARRY.

REVIEWS.

"THE CULTURED MEDIOCRIST."

"Studies in Contemporary Biography." By James Bryce. London: Macmillan. 1903. 10s. net.

BEFORE we read these "Studies in Contemporary Biography" we had often asked ourselves why Professor Bryce did not rise higher in the parliamentary ranks and in the estimation of the country. He is a voluminous writer on big subjects, such as the Holy Roman Empire, the American Commonwealth, and South Africa. He is a fluent and polished speaker both in the House of Commons and on the platform: he has mixed socially with most of the eminent men of the last quarter of a century: and his knowledge of books and business attains in certain directions to the level of science. Yet with all his culture and his industry, and his opportunities, Mr. Bryce has never emerged from the class of elderly under-secretaries, where he must be content to be bracketed with Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice. The present volume explains to us this mediocrity of success. The Professor, with all his wealth of material, is hopelessly commonplace. He is, in the cold-blooded language which the late Duke of Argyll, at a house party at Hurstbourne, once employed of a contemporary, a "cultured mediocrist." His judgments of his contemporaries are sane enough, but most of them have already received the meed of public assent. That these "Studies" are eminently readable goes without saying, for it would be difficult to write what was not readable about such persons as Anthony Trollope, J. R. Green, Jessel, Cairns, Lowe, Manning, Parnell, Stanley, Disraeli, and Gladstone. But we defy a reader of over forty years of age to pick out of these sketches half a dozen observations which he has not heard or read before, or to select as many new lights or subtle appreciations of character. Curiously, the best essays are those on the lawyers, Lord Cairns and Sir George Jessel: we should have thought these were the two men with whom Professor Bryce had the least sympathy, or whom he had the least opportunity of observing. His description of that evangelical iceberg, the Conservative Lord Chancellor, and of the way in which Sir George Jessel telescoped the cases in his court by questions to counsel, are worth reading. Nor is the following sentence about Parnell's oratory devoid of merit. "The impression made by one of his more elaborate speeches might be compared to that which one receives from a grey sunless day with an east wind, a day in which everything shows clear, but also hard and cold." Mr. Bryce does not do justice—who does nowadays?—to Anthony Trollope. We cannot agree, for instance, that Trollope's pictures of political life "have not much flavour of reality". Trollope could not of course write about the House of Commons as an insider, like Disraeli. But he had contested Beverley, and his electioneering politics are the best in fiction. The study of Robert Lowe fits close to the subject and is entertaining. "For social purposes Lowe might almost as well have been blind; yet he did not receive that kind of indulgence which is extended to the blind", is one of the best observations in the book. Lowe met a foreign potentate in the Park, and repelled the outstretched hand of royalty. "But Mr. Lowe," said the King, "you know me quite well". "Yes, indeed, I know you far too well, and I don't want to have anything more to do with you." Lowe had mistaken His Majesty for a reform deputationist. We differ entirely from Mr. Bryce's estimate of the merits of Mr. Lowe's celebrated anti-reform speeches. "In themselves, as pieces either of rhetoric or of 'civic wisdom', the speeches are not first-rate." Certainly "no one would dream of comparing them to Burke's": the standard of "the greatest man since Milton" is a trifle high for ordinary mortals. But we do say that Mr. Lowe's four or five speeches against the Reform Bill of 1866 can be read to-day with the greatest enjoyment as first-rate rhetoric. Their "civic wisdom" is another matter.

Mr. Bryce remarks that the comparison of Mr. Lowe to Cassandra was inapt, because nobody believed Cassandra and she was right, while most people believed Mr. Lowe and he was wrong. We submit that thirty-five years are too short a period in which to decide upon the truth or falsity of Lowe's appreciation of democracy. No doubt for the immediate future, or within a purview say of fifty years, Disraeli was wiser in seeing that the enfranchised working classes would range themselves on the side of the Conservative elements in society. But he would be a bold or a blind man who should predict that they will always remain there.

The two longest and most elaborate "studies" are the first and the last, those of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone. It is evident that Mr. Bryce has paid more attention to these two great statesmen than to any other of his contemporaries, naturally enough, as he has sat beside the one and opposite the other in the House of Commons for very many years. It may be beyond the wit of man to say anything new about Disraeli or Gladstone. Certainly it is in the portraits of those two men, taken *sur le vif* as they have been, that Mr. Bryce most fails in originality, and most frequently displays his love of the obvious. We will not admit that "there is not one of his" (i.e. Beaconsfield's) "longer and more finished harangues that can be read with interest from beginning to end". The speeches against the repeal of the Corn laws, the speech at the Pomona Gardens, Manchester, where he compared the Government to "a row of extinct volcanos", and the Aylesbury speech, are as good reading as the Letters of Junius. For the last ten years or so of his life Disraeli's physique was unequal to the delivery of long speeches. Mr. Bryce repeats the vulgar idea that Beaconsfield's Eastern European policy, which triumphed at Berlin, is now abandoned and discredited. It is abandoned because recent events have changed the direction of British policy to South Africa and China; but it is not discredited on that account. In speaking of the disruption of the old Whig and Tory parties and the creation of the modern Liberal and Conservative parties by the French Revolution, Burke observes that the new parties "have their roots in the present circumstances of the time". Every sound policy has its roots in present circumstances. England is to-day content to leave the affairs of Eastern Europe to the other Powers because her interests in the Far East and in South Africa are superior and insistent. But thirty years ago it would have been suicidal for any British statesman to ignore Turkish politics. In his judgments on Ireland and the extension of the franchise Mr. Bryce admits that Mr. Disraeli showed the qualities of the seer. Lord Beaconsfield was the advocate of popular ideas: but he himself was never really popular with the nation. On the other hand Gladstone's immense personal popularity won him the elections of 1880 and 1892, for his policy was always instinctively distrusted by the people. Mr. Bryce is right in saying that Gladstone's freedom from vindictiveness was one of his greatest qualities, and that this magnanimity was founded on his intense Christianity we do not doubt. Of his oratory Mr. Bryce admits that it was better to hear than to read. As an orator Gladstone was in his prime about 1865, and some of his reform speeches at that period are eminently readable as specimens of parliamentary style. But his Midlothian speeches are quite unreadable. As a financier Gladstone will be remembered as the Chancellor of the Exchequer who threw away the tariff and offered to abolish the income-tax. As a Prime Minister his record is written across Egypt, Ireland and the Transvaal. What will posterity say to it? Though many of his subjects are political Mr. Bryce is quite free from the rancour of a partisan. He writes with the restraint and good humour of a scholar and a man of the world, and the charm of this combination goes some way to compensate the reader for the absence of new lights.

THE INLAND SEA OF TANGANYIKA.

"The Tanganyika Problem: an Account of the Researches undertaken concerning the Existence of Marine Animals in Central Africa." By J. E. S. Moore. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1903. 25s. net.

A GOOD many years ago, a German traveller, Dr. Böhm, reported the existence of jelly-fish in the great African lake, Tanganyika. When actual specimens were brought to England, it was established by zoological experts that these were truly marine medusæ, and so there came into existence the great Tanganyika problem—how to account for the presence of a definitely marine type in a fresh-water sheet so far from the sea. The problem was still further involved because it was common belief, due originally to Sir R. Murchison, but confirmed by later writers, that the continent of Africa was a very old, quiescent part of the land surface of the globe, a place in which the earth-forces had slumbered, and which bore no evidence of the vast volcanic upheavals and earth movements that, in other places, have raised sea-beds into land-surfaces and have transformed into inland lakes vast arms of the ocean. The first Tanganyika expedition, organised by Professor Ray Lankester, and carried out by Mr. Moore in 1896 and 1897 only broadened out the problem. Not only were medusæ in abundance found, but also many molluscs, crabs, prawns, sponges and smaller creatures, distinctly marine in type, were discovered in the waters of Tanganyika although absent from Nyassa and Shirwa and the other inland sheets. Geological exploration showed plainly that the old conceptions of a quiescent Africa must be abandoned; active volcanos, and conspicuous evidence of recent upheavals and depressions showed plainly that colossal movements had taken place and were still taking place. The second Tanganyika expedition, also conducted by Mr. Moore, enormously added to the materials of the first, and now that groups of experts have sifted and weighed the various forms of evidence, Mr. Moore is able to offer to the public a luminous, fascinating and complete statement of the problem, and the broad outlines of an extremely interesting solution. Naturally, in this romance of world history, hypothesis presses closely on the heels of inference, and Mr. Moore himself probably would be the last to claim that he has reached a final and definitely proved explanation of the very complex group of phenomena with which he had to deal. But there can be no question that his facts are great additions to our knowledge, and that his theories are logical co-ordinations of the facts, and possess the infective propagating order that distinguishes the fruitful speculations of science from the random vagaries of those who have not gained a right to speculation by discovery.

The assumed evidence of a permanence of the African land mass based on a supposed absence of volcanic activity south of the equator has now been completely disproved by a series of discoveries made in the Tanganyika expeditions. The chief of these are (1) the presence of active volcanos north of Kivu, (2) the existence of recent cones and active geysers round the north and east of the Albert Edward Nyanza, (3) the existence of extinct volcanic cones north of Nyassa, and the presence of lava flows as far south as to Shirwa, (4) the presence of great lava fields on the west of Tanganyika. Mr. Moore believes that the huge trough-like depressions in which the great lakes lie, and which run roughly parallel with the Red Sea, are not, as has been suggested by Suess and approved by Professor Gregory, due to cracks on the surface of the shrinking earth, and properly to be termed rift valleys. He regards them as incidents in the slow formation of a great mountainous backbone of the continent, a chain in the making more stupendous than the Alps and the Andes. The so-called "rift-valley" is the depression between the broad bosoms of this mighty fold, and the lakes, with the exception of Tanganyika, are gigantic rain-puddles that have collected in the depressions. While there can be no doubt as to the vast importance of the new geological facts adduced by Mr. Moore, we are not certain that we follow him closely in his criticism of Suess and Gregory, and his distinction between a

rift-valley and what he calls a "eurycolpic" fold does not seem to us fundamental. What he is concerned to prove is the elevation of the African continent, and this he appears to do completely; but the formation of a rift valley might have been a simple, physical concomitant of elevation.

In his handling of the evidence to be derived from analysis of the living inhabitants of the great lakes Mr. Moore shows a more powerful and a surer grasp, and this volume marks a new phase in the scientific study of fresh-water fauna. It has long been known that the fresh-water fauna of the world is very curious, in its limited nature, in the wide distribution of its members and in the zoological antiquity of the types composing it. Semper and Sollas are the chief authorities who have discussed its origin, and they have shown, first, that the entrance of delicate marine creatures and especially of marine larvae into fresh water against the currents of rivers must be very difficult, and secondly, that the rapid changes of temperature, the spates and draughts of fresh water offer conditions of life much harder than those to be found in the equable sea. The similarity of types has found some explanation in migration of the few types that have been able to establish themselves. For such migration, the overflowing of watersheds due to land-slides and to blocking with ice, and the visits of wading birds have been regarded as sufficient agencies. Mr. Moore doubts the adequacy of such explanations and divides the fresh-water faunas of the world into a primary and a secondary constituent. The origin of the secondary constituent is simple. The creatures composing it are local, the same species not occurring in the fresh water of remote parts of the globe; they are closely allied to forms actually existing in the salt water nearest the lakes; they are in fact, recent intruders that have surmounted the difficulty of leaving the sea. This secondary fauna plays a small part in the African lakes.

The primary constituent of the fresh-water fauna occurs in all the great African lakes, including Tanganyika, and is the typical fresh-water fauna of the world. Mr. Moore gives interesting tables showing that many of the species and genera composing it occur not only in the African lakes, but in Celebes, and America—to take only two far-off examples. The creatures, while alike throughout the world, show no close relation to their allies in the nearest seas, or, indeed, to any living creatures in any modern seas. Mr. Moore's suggestion for the origin of this fauna is that a universal cause must be found for a phenomenon so widespread, and he finds such a cause in the gradual salting of the sea. It is a well-known inference from elementary physics that the amount of salt in the sea must have increased gradually. But the effect of such a gradual increase is not a gradual alteration of the animals. Up to a point, as experiment shows, no effect, or practically no effect, is produced by increasing salinity, and then quite suddenly a critical stage is reached. In the world history, some such critical stage, Mr. Moore thinks, must have been reached between the secondary and tertiary epochs. Vast numbers of types were killed off: other types were driven, all over the globe, into fresh water, and have remained as the primary constituent of the fresh-water fauna of to-day, retaining their ancient superficialities, and differing markedly from the forms that by abundant variation were able to remain in the sea.

Lake Tanganyika, and that alone of the African lakes, contains, in addition to the world-wide fresh-water fauna, a peculiar fauna of a still older marine type. Mr. Moore gives the detailed evidence for the peculiarity and marine superficialities of this additional set of creatures, a set that he terms the "palolinnic" fauna. It is still older than the primary fresh-water forms, appearing most closely similar to the creatures that lived in the Jurassic seas. Mr. Moore suggests that Tanganyika, in Jurassic times, was connected with the ocean on the West coast of Africa by an arm of the sea—an arm of which parts of the Congo basin are the remnant. Here, again, while Mr. Moore is absolutely convincing when he deals with the separateness of this group of creatures, he is not so assuring in his geological suggestions. None the less, he has given

the only explanation in the field for the problem; he has added a striking book to scientific literature, and has given to the general reader a volume much more interesting and suggestive than that usually written by travellers.

PRINCIPLES OF STRATEGY.

"Modern Strategy. An Outline of the Principles which Guide the Conduct of Campaigns. To which is added a Chapter on Modern Tactics." By Lieut.-Colonel Walter H. James. London: Blackwood. 1903. 16s. net.

IT is a generally accepted maxim that the broad principles of strategy are immutable, whereas tactics are liable to continual changes owing to modern inventions and developments in armament. Hence it comes about that the works on strategy, of what may be conveniently styled the Napoleonic epoch, such as those of Clausewitz and Jomini, are still of great assistance to all those who aspire to study the highest branch of the art of war. Owing however to the enormous changes which have taken place during the nineteenth century in the conditions of modern life, more especially in Europe, the art of strategy, albeit immutable in regard to its main principles, has undergone profound modifications. The famous "Operations of War" by the late General Sir Edward Hamley which appeared in the "seventies" will probably remain a classic amid modern works on strategy for many a day. In it the gifted author brought the science, so to speak, up to date and showed how the general improvement of roads and communications, the introduction of railroads, and last but not least the invention of the telegraph, had greatly altered the application of strategic principles. Hamley's book, however admirable, was and is too bulky and too abstruse in parts for the general student, and although it has now been before the world for over a quarter of a century, the number of our soldiers who have studied its pages is we fear nothing in comparison with what it should be. This is largely due to the length and intricate nature of some of the examples given. We can recall one of such among many, namely the "Campaign of Jena". To follow out the development of Napoleon's strategy in the operations as dealt with by Hamley requires an intense amount of application and no little concentration of effort.

Colonel James, doubtless, during the many years he has studied strategy and further tried to inculcate the elements of the same in hundreds of aspirants for Staff College fame, must have realised the grave difficulty presented to the average military student in grasping the essentials of the art as laid down by Hamley. Probably in consequence of this we find in "Modern Strategy" the utmost brevity compatible with an intelligible account of a campaign. Thus the campaign of Jena is dealt with clearly and incisively in four pages with but one page of "Comments". Without pretending to make comparisons, we believe that all students of strategy will admit that Colonel James' lucid résumé of this campaign forms an admirable introduction for all who may wish to follow out the moves of the great game so ably exploited by Hamley and others. It is precisely in this that we consider that Colonel James' work on strategy is so greatly in advance of all others. It is easily written and consequently easy to follow, and the work is one that any person desirous of becoming acquainted with what are the accepted elements of "Modern Strategy" can study with the greatest advantage. As a foundation for military study we can imagine no better book, for, read in the right way, it will afford a basis of knowledge to the military student which will enable him to study with full benefit the campaigns conducted by able generals and to appreciate why certain points were occupied by them or why certain forces were marked down for attack, and lastly why attack from a certain quarter, if successful, spelt not only disaster to the enemy, but military annihilation.

In the brief period that has elapsed since Hamley wrote, the factors with which he then dealt and to which we have already alluded, as affecting modern strategy, have all alike increased in importance. These

may now be thus summarised; the size of modern armies owing to universal service, the freedom of modern communications, due to steamers and railways and lastly, the facilities for obtaining information by telegraph and through newspapers. Few people in England who now fret and wrangle about six army corps, existent or non-existent, realise that in the next great war between two first-class European Powers each of them will at once place at the least twenty army corps in the field, and that the area of operations will be so crowded with the "nations in arms" that there will be little scope at the first onset for the marvellous strategic coups which have ever been practised by successful leaders—"modern large armies cannot be turned hither and thither, like the small forces of the Napoleonic era".

An excellent chapter on "Tactics and their Effect on Strategy" follows the portion devoted to strategy. As regards the lessons from South Africa, Colonel James considers the only example of a true strategic manoeuvre was the advance on Bloemfontein across Cronje's communications and states that a similar advance on Koomati Poort, after the relief of Ladysmith, "would doubtless have led to equally great results". It would be interesting to know why such an obvious move was not made and who is responsible for Buller's repeated delays.

All who are interested in the great question of the day as to the future of cavalry should read what Colonel James says. He adheres unflinchingly to the accepted continental theory that the strategic deployment on the frontier will be followed by a series of cavalry combats in which the best led and best armed cavalry will be victors. He also believes that they must be able to act on foot on an emergency.

"Cavalry must not however abandon the *arme blanche*. Our South African experiences have shown us that in a *mêlée* the rifle is a poor weapon and collision with the foe, however difficult of attainment, should always be a cavalry man's aim."

PROFESSOR SIDGWICK'S LAST WORDS ON ETHICS.

"Lectures on the Ethics of T. H. Green, H. Spencer and J. Martineau." By Henry Sidgwick. London: Macmillan. 1902. 8s. 6d. net.

THIS book, upon which Miss E. K. C. Jones has bestowed admirable editorial care, has a pathetic interest from the fact that its publication is an act of piety to the memory of a distinguished writer recently taken from us at an age that, as human life goes, could not be considered advanced. It does not appear from the editorial preface whether Professor Sidgwick, had he lived, would ultimately have destined these lectures for publication or not. As it happened, he died without having done anything towards preparing the volume, which may be regarded as a polemical supplement to the constructive statement of his own doctrine contained in the well-known "Methods of Ethics". In the course of that work occasional reference is made to the views of Spencer and, in the later editions, of Martineau, but Green's "Prolegomena to Ethics" did not appear until after the original publication of Sidgwick's book, and could hardly have been considered in subsequent editions without serious modification of the plan of the book. Hence, apart from occasional articles in "Mind", based upon the course of lectures contained in this volume, Sidgwick's readers have had to wait until now for a statement of his position towards the two most important constructive ethical doctrines which have gained prominence in English thought during the last thirty years.

The criticism thus at last published in a reasonably complete form, like all the critical work of its distinguished author, has the high merits of absolute candour and minute subtlety, and is moreover illumined, especially in the section devoted to Mr. Herbert Spencer, by a characteristic vein of kindly but pungent humour. In its main outlines it adheres closely to the views already familiar to students of the "Methods of Ethics". Except perhaps in its refinement and subtlety, Sidgwick's was a typically English cast of

thought. Like most of the classical British moralists, whose traditions he so ably sustained in a generation which looks largely to other than English models of philosophic thought, he was possessed by a sincere respect for the practical convictions of high-minded and unsophisticated common sense, and a profound distrust of ethical schemes based upon a priori metaphysical or physical theorising. Whether this peculiar intellectual temper is the most conducive to positive philosophical construction in ethics any more than elsewhere may reasonably be doubted. It may be that the fertile ideas which lead to progress, here as elsewhere, must come in the first instance from the minds that are not afraid to venture on bold speculative generalisation in advance of the organised results of current development. Probably many readers of the "Methods of Ethics" have echoed the verdict of Mr. Bradley, that the author left the fundamental problems of ethical discussion very much where he found them, and some of us may have fancied that we have derived more light on our difficulties from the fitful but brilliant genius of Nietzsche than from Sidgwick's minutest and most elaborate discussions. But for the critical testing of other men's more daring hypotheses Sidgwick's candid and resolute appeal to the actual facts of the moral consciousness, as we find it in the typical high-minded and unspeculative middle-class Englishman, must always remain of supreme value. Even if he could not make us feel that he himself held the clue to our puzzles about the theoretical analysis of the facts of the moral life, he was without his equal among contemporary English writers on ethics in forcing us to realise the weak points in the doctrines of others. If philosophy consists less in the attainment of truth than in the candid and unbiassed search after it, there have been few more philosophical minds, and certainly no finer example of the philosophic temper, than Sidgwick's.

In his polemic against Green's construction of ethics upon a basis of modified Kantian metaphysics, Sidgwick affords a striking illustration of the traditional English antipathy to one of the two chief influences which militate against the recognition of an independent science of ethics. His objection is not so much that the particular metaphysical doctrine which Green derived from the study of Kant is false, a contention which he can scarcely be said to raise, as that it is irrelevant. The metaphysical result of the first book of the "Prolegomena to Ethics" belongs in the main to a theory of knowledge. It consists in the contention that knowledge of the relations which constitute the natural world is only possible to a consciousness which is not itself part of that world, and thus has no origin in the process of natural change, but is eternal and unoriginated and stands outside of the whole complex of facts of which it is aware. To this Sidgwick replies, in effect, that such a knowing subject has no discoverable connexion with the moral ideal of a perfectly good will with which it is implicitly identified by Green. The wants and desires which morality regulates must on Green's theory originate entirely in that animal organism with which the non-natural subject for whom the complex of relations constituting "nature" exists is somehow in contact in our human consciousness, and it is from the study of these wants, and not from the conception of a mere "unifying principle in knowledge" that moral theory has to start.

This attack upon the whole procedure of the Neo-Kantians, who seek in one way or another to deduce the character of human morality from a theory of knowledge, is effectively followed up by a detailed exposure of some of the weak points in Green's own special moral doctrine. The author argues, often with apparently unanswerable cogency, that Green's fundamental thesis involves him in inconsistency on two points of primary importance. He does not distinguish accurately between the conception that genuine human action, as distinguished from animal impulse, is always self-satisfaction in the sense that it is action for a result proposed by a self-distinguishing consciousness as an end to itself, and the very different conception that all such action is self-satisfaction in the sense of being action for an end conceived as a future satisfaction to be enjoyed by the agent. It seems clear that if morality is to be based simply upon the concep-

tion of man as a self-distinguishing intelligence, the only sense of self-satisfaction which we can logically admit will be the former; but, again, the obvious fact that actual men do regularly act for satisfactions of particular wants not included in the mere demand for intelligent distinction of self from the objects of knowledge inevitably leads to the insensible substitution of the second for the first sense of self-satisfaction. Hence Green's ethics come to assume an egoistic form. In order to maintain that morality is self-satisfaction in the second sense, he has to hold that there is no such thing as an act of ultimate sacrifice of self, and that in self-devotion to duty the agent is invariably at the same time securing his own fullest self-development. But to carry out this conception of the thoroughgoing identity of the good of each with the good of all, Green has to give an ambiguous answer to the question whether the supreme good consists merely in the pursuit of goodness of will, or includes also the pursuit of intellectual and æsthetic culture, objects of which it is at least not self-evident that in getting them for others I must always succeed in the same degree in winning them for myself.

In combating Mr. Spencer, Sidgwick is defending the independence of his science against attacks from the opposite camp, that of the evolutionary naturalists. In the main the argument follows lines already indicated in the opening chapters of the "Methods of Ethics." He shows, with conclusive force, that Mr. Spencer, who nominally defines the ethical good in biological terms as quantity of life, really falls back in his practical applications of his doctrine on the utilitarian identification of good with happiness, and that by means of the unproved assumption that in an ideally complete state of development life-furthering acts must be purely pleasurable. Following up this line of reasoning further, Sidgwick points out that Mr. Spencer's Utopia would have to exist, if it existed at all, under conditions so entirely remote from our actual world that we have no means of positively imagining their nature, and that thus all inferences from its supposed constitution to our actual duties in the imperfect world of actual fact are, to say the least of it, useless. He takes a particular pleasure in dwelling on the alternate uncertainty and triviality of Mr. Spencer's own practical deductions from his theory, illustrating by more than one happy sally of humour the baselessness of that philosopher's favourite assumption that "militancy" is the one fons et origo of all that is amiss in the actual world, from the tendency of the counterfeiter to make base coin down to the existence of those hygienic regulations of factories and bakehouses which, for some unexplained reason, seem to make Mr. Spencer so unhappy. Mr. Spencer's invocation of a whole philosophy of evolution to establish such results as that it is folly to tip cabmen, and vanity to use silver butter-knives, naturally lends itself to treatment of a gently mirth-provoking kind. Altogether this second section of the book is an admirable example of the application of sound criticism based upon common sense to probe high-sounding but intrinsically vague speculative generalising.

In the brief division of the book devoted to the criticism of Dr. Martineau, the author is at issue less upon general principles than upon points of important but essentially secondary detail. Both writers were agreed in holding that the foundation of ethics must ultimately be sought in empirical psychology, and in waging a common war against the combined forces of metaphysics and positive natural science. The one essential point of disagreement which separated them has reference to the special character of the intuitively known psychical facts upon which ethical construction should be based. Martineau appeals to a supposed immediate judgment of the relative worth of competing emotions as incentives to action. Sidgwick's view was on the contrary that there is no such unambiguous scale of worth among emotions, and, that, as Butler had already taught before him, it is the worthiness of competing ends of action upon which conscience pronounces its verdict, and the reflective comparison of the ends thus immediately approved shows them to be ultimately reducible to the one utilitarian end of the "greatest pleasure of the greatest number". This

theory of the good he also defends against neo-Kantian metaphysical objections in the last two of his lectures on Green.

NOVELS.

"The Star Dreamer." By Agnes and Egerton Castle. London: Constable. 1903. 6s.

There is so much good writing in "The Star Dreamer", and the people concerned are so very odd, that it is a little difficult to criticise. The story has not the gay adventurousness of its authors' previous work, and dips at times into somewhat crude melodrama, but in the main it is good romantic stuff. To an old manor house, nearly a century ago, returns one of the family, a beautiful widow, finding her old father pursuing alchemy in a cellar and her cousin, the owner, following astronomy on a tower. The cousin has been bitterly disillusioned: the heroine sets herself the task of converting him to a belief that life is worth living. Such a purpose is capable of misconstruction, and is liberally misconstrued. The reader however is skilfully led by the authors to see with the pretty widow's eyes, and can rejoice whole-heartedly in the really dramatic dénouement. The charming presentment of a scholarly country parson of the old type who plays a minor part would of itself make a worse story attractive. But one feels that in "The Star Dreamer" the authors are not making progress but marking time.

"The Man with the White Face." By Morice Gerard. London: Heinemann. 1903. 6s.

The intention of the writer of this book was to produce a stirring melodrama. We have a persecuted heroine who is very very good and very very beautiful, a bold bad villain and a brave hero and the rest of the stock-in-trade of the melodramatist. Unfortunately however Mr. Gerard has not the power of stirring the pulses or carrying conviction. He does not convey the impression of believing in his own puppets, and we fear that the reader will become heartily sick of them and of the atmosphere of artificially created mystery in which they are surrounded long before he arrives at page 270 of the volume. The book is not improved by two very weak illustrations which in no way illustrate the story.

"Poor Sons of a Day." By Allan McAulay. London: Nisbet. 1902. 6s.

This story of the stirring times of 1745 is full of good work. Well written and excellently told it gives a graphic account of the feeling in Scotland through those eventful months. How jealousy, divided counsels and what may fairly be called traitorous deeds contributed mainly to the defeat and subsequent demoralisation of the Highland clans, who surely deserved a better fate, is clearly set forth. Mally Ogilvie is a delightful creature, wilful, impetuous, true as steel, while Aeneas McGregor, if somewhat dour, is a hero when it comes to hard fighting, and thoroughly deserves his reward.

"The Intriguers." By Thomas Cobb. London: Nash. 1903. 6s.

Mr. Cobb tells a poor story in indifferent English, but he presents some amusing if improbable situations. A young man wants to marry a young woman, but a widow is jealous. She bribes an actress to pretend to be the young man's wife, secretly married years before. The actress plays her part cleverly and there are many farcical developments. The book is unduly padded and contains many errors in taste.

"Drewitt's Dream." By W. L. Alden. London: Chatto. 1902. 6s.

For absolute downright improbability it would be hard to match the story of "Drewitt's Dream". The author seems to have done his best to condense into a comparatively small compass all the unlikely incidents and impossible situations that could be devised by a fertile brain. Serious criticism is quite out of place in dealing with a book of this sort, and we can only advise the author to sit down and write something very much better. He is quite capable of it.

"The Story of Leah." By Harry Lindsay. London: Chatto. 1902. 6s.

There is a great deal that is charming in this book and much that is pathetic. We cannot but feel a

certain amount of contempt for the moral weakness of David Hardy, and yet, after all, he was placed, by no fault of his own, in a most awkward position, from which he could hardly have extricated himself without inflicting grievous pain on someone. How he suffered and how at last he was rewarded, the book must tell. The characters are well drawn and the story above the average.

NEW BOOKS AND REPRINTS.

"La Grande Mademoiselle." By Arvède Barine. London: Putnam. 12s. 6d.

La Grande Mademoiselle had two great occasions in her life, the first in her prime when she took a leading part in that most selfish of party-wars la Fronde and the second in her decline when she threw away everything for love of the braggart and bully Lauzun. She is not exactly an attractive figure but her career has its pathetic side from the constant desire for distinction which consumed her, distinction which was at one epoch always approaching and never actually settling upon her. Even her success when it came was usually nothing but a succès pour rire, such as her capture of Orléans. She very nearly made a grand match more than once, the Emperor, Condé, even her young cousin Louis XIV. seemed possible or probable husbands, and in the hope of these great alliances which never came off, she threw away many eligible offers, any one of which, translated into marriage, might have made her happy. Her career, however, though including many interesting incidents, is not as a whole quite worthy to occupy more than one large volume; consequently it has to be padded out here with dissertations on the times she lived in and various phases in the life of Court circles, the heroine only making her appearance at intervals. Unfortunately she was cursed, in Gaston d'Orléans, with a father who is one of the most despicable figures in history beside whom even that poor creature Louis XIII. looks less abject. Continually engaged in plots which always failed and in which he was always the first to abandon his accomplices he did not afford a very noble example to his ambitious daughter, to whom on that account much must be forgiven. This volume only deals with the history of "Tall Mademoiselle" till the end of the Fronde. The translation is not ill done and there are several interesting illustrations.

"Tom Wedgwood the first Photographer." By R. B. Litchfield. London: Duckworth. 1903. 8s. net.

This book was intended as a centenary memorial to the subject of the present biography who is claimed by the author to have been the first to discover the art of photography in 1802: but the illness and subsequent death of Mr. Litchfield delayed its publication. Thomas Wedgwood, a son of Josiah Wedgwood the potter, was a person of genius, grave and solemn and altogether unsuitable to be called "Tom", but for some inscrutable reason Mr. Litchfield chooses constantly to speak of him thus. He was a philosopher whose views Mackintosh spoke of editing; and he and Coleridge contemplated writing his life, but this was not done until Mr. Litchfield took it in hand. He was a friend of Coleridge and the correspondence of the two is printed in this volume. The scientific and literary circle of the Wedgwoods touched at many points the lives of many distinguished men of the time. De Quincey and Thomas Campbell the poet thought "Tom" Wedgwood worthy of description; Mackintosh and Coleridge were intimate friends; we come across Wordsworth, Priestley, Sir Humphry Davy, who described, without appreciating its consequences, Wedgwood's discovery in the Journal of the Royal Institution, Lamb and the Darwins, Charles Darwin being Wedgwood's nephew. There is a distinct flavour of originality and quaintness about this biography which makes it well worth reading.

"A Popular Handbook to the Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum." Compiled by Edward T. Cook. London: Macmillan. 1903. 10s. net.

Mr. Cook's capacity for work is quite amazing. A little while ago he was deep in the history of the South African War: now he is editing the complete edition of Ruskin, going with minute care into every document and edition and reference on the subject. Between these two jobs—if one may use the word in this connexion—he throws off a little work of nearly eight hundred pages of close print on the statues, vases, terra-cotta potteries, and miscellaneous antiquities, Roman and Grecian, in the British Museum. Presumably all the while he has been and is turning out a leading article or two most evenings. Why he does not fill in his idle moments by editing a daily or evening journal, and writing a large proportion of the paper himself, one does not understand; for the literary work could be done during the day, and the journalism at night. And yet thoroughness is a feature of Mr. Cook's work. It is impossible to doubt that he has taken great pains over this handbook. The mere reading of the whole book would be heroic. We have not read it all. Even the man who aspired to live up to the reputation, which a critic unjustly tried to fasten on to John

Addington Symonds, of going about with portmanteaux full of culture might flinch before the task.

"Memoir of the Reverend John Russell and his Out of door Life." By E. W. L. Davies. London: Chatto and Windus. 16s.

We are glad that a new edition of this capital book, gaily illustrated and full of really good sporting anecdotes, has been called for. "Jack" Russell, as king of all fox-hunting parsons, can never be dethroned, though it would not be hard to name several who have ridden as hard if not so long as did he, notably the late rector of Ludgershall, whose knowledge of foxes and foxhounds might be the envy of many a keen professional huntsman; who at one time almost rivalled old Carter in knowing the voice of every hound in the pack with which he hunted for many years; whilst in the Lake country to-day there is a hunting parson who really bids fair to beat even Mr. Garth's record. This memoir is quite authoritative, for Russell himself went through the proof-sheets except in the case of the last few chapters. Asked once which was the better sportsman, the late Duke of Beaufort or the late Earl of Portsmouth, Russell replied: "They are the two best in England—you cannot give a wrinkle to either; and if I place the Duke of Beaufort first, it is only in deference to his rank".

"Bacteria in Daily Life." By Mrs. Percy Frankland. London: Longmans. 1903. 5s. net.

Bacteriology for the family circle treated in quite a ladylike manner would be a sufficiently apt description of Mrs. Frankland's little book. These descriptions of the parts played by bacteria in health and disease were written in the form of popular articles for various magazines. Mrs. Frankland has become quite attached to her microbes; she apparently makes metaphysical entities of them, and suggests that they have consciousness and free will. A disquisition on the nature of spirits from Milton prefaces her monograph; and if we were to take her literally we must suppose that bacteria like "Spirits, when they please, can either sex assume or both" &c. But Mrs. Frankland, as befits a Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society and an "Honorary Member of Bedford College", when she gets to work, is as scientific as her contemplated readers would care for her being; and she can tell them at any rate a great deal more than they would otherwise know of their fellow-creatures the microbes. Members of Parliament especially should note that the sharper the enunciation of the consonants, and the louder the voice, the larger is the number of organisms discharged, and the further they reach.

"The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley." London: Macmillan. 1903. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a supplementary volume to the memoirs containing the original discoveries of Huxley. The editors Professors Foster and Lankester found that they had omitted the later portions of Huxley's "Survey Memoir" on fossil fishes and it became necessary to complete the collection by adding it. To make up the volume they have added several interesting essays characteristic enough of their author, but not embodying original research. The chief of these is the review of the once famous "Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation", a slashing attack, written before Huxley had become an evolutionist, on the scientific slipshod of this popular forerunner of Darwinism. The other essays are "The Rede Lecture" in 1883, when he treated of the "origin of all forms of animal life" from the evolutionary standpoint; and the Inaugural Address of the Fisheries Exhibition in the same year.

QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

The "Edinburgh" and the "Quarterly"—both excellent numbers, full of literary, historical and social interest—have only one thing in common in their present issues. Both deal with the position and needs of agriculture in England as set forth by Mr. Rider Haggard; from neither will the farmer derive much comfort, if, that is, the farmer ever looks at a quarterly review. His one hope, he is assured, is in the improvement of his methods. He must abandon any idea of protection, and in the opinion of the "Edinburgh" he ought not to find it impossible to compete successfully with the Dane and the Dutchman in his own markets. But if he is not to be protected, on the other hand, as the "Quarterly" says, he ought not to be discriminated against, as he is at present by railway rates. Mr. Haggard has succeeded in attracting attention to the condition of English agriculture by his personal inquiry but the moral of the story he has to tell does not sink very deeply into the minds even of students such as the writers in the quarterly reviews. It is easy for the "Edinburgh" to deprecate dependency on the part of the farmer: it is not so easy for the farmer to adapt himself to the conditions in which he is now expected to make a living for himself and his family. Three other questions of vital importance to the economy of Great Britain are (1) Education, which is reviewed at some length in

(Continued on page 558.)

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the "Quarterly" chiefly in connexion with the Act of 1902; (2) Imperial defence and (3) Imperial expenditure to both of which articles are devoted in the "Edinburgh". It is refreshing to find the "Edinburgh" lending energetic support to Mr. Brodrick's army scheme, which is approved as a good beginning. The reviewer's conviction is summed up in the sentence: "If England cannot fight and win the Trafalgars of the future, she will have to abdicate her place among the nations; but Trafalgar did not suffice to obtain that freedom for Europe and peaceful security for herself which were to be the result of another decade of war". In other words, a Trafalgar may need to be followed by a Waterloo. In its remarks on "Expansion and Expenditure" the "Edinburgh" is in the same optimistic frame of mind as in its treatment of agriculture. "There is" we are told "singularly little food for pessimistic reflexion either in the commercial situation as it is to-day, or in the fiscal system which has so well responded to an unprecedented strain". The outworks of free trade must not be abandoned, and no cause must be given to the foreigner to threaten us with reprisals. Whiggism is strong in the "Edinburgh" as ever.

Two delightful personal and historical articles open the "Edinburgh" and the "Quarterly"—in the former Charles V., in the latter "Montesquieu in England" by Mr. Churton Collins. Mr. Edward Armstrong's biography of the Emperor affords the "Edinburgh" a text for a very useful essay, in which however we find nothing more remarkable than the reference to Charles V.'s economic views with regard to the American colonies. "Had he been the absolute monarch that he is often represented, America would have been thrown open at least to his Empire, if not to Europe." As the "Edinburgh" says, "that is claiming for Charles a high position among political economists, for no one else, either in his lifetime or for near two centuries after his death, realised that freedom of trade is the wellhead of commercial prosperity and national wealth". Mr. Churton Collins complains of the fatality, or rather series of fatalities, which destroyed or mislaid nearly all the documents which would have enabled us to trace Montesquieu's career in England. Yet he finds material for a very entertaining and of course well-informed and sharply critical paper. Mr. G. B. Street's essay on "The Provincial Mind" in the "Quarterly" is really intended as a reply to Matthew Arnold. "As for living in the provinces nowadays, we think a cultivated and thoughtful man is to be congratulated on the fact," says Mr. Street. At the same time he finds the culture of Europe less homogeneous and less inclined to mutual inspiration than it was a century and a half ago, and he instances Montesquieu's visit to England among other things by way of illustrating his point.

The feature of the "Church Quarterly" is the article on Archbishop Temple. We had been expecting this article with great interest, for a quarterly review is in the happy position of having the time for the ripe reflection required for an accurate estimate of a great man such as Temple. We must confess to keen disappointment at the article. It is too much of a summary of his life, somewhat commonplace, and throws no new light at all on Temple's career or character. The best part of the article is the treatment of Temple as a schoolmaster. This number of the "Church Quarterly" contains a further, the seventh, instalment of the historic inquiry into the doctrine of the Eucharist.

There is variety and some vivacity in the third number of "King and Country"; Miss Marie Corelli makes an excited and declamatory attack on the Baconians which serves only to show how unjudicial Miss Marie Corelli can be, and the editor, Mr. Astley Cooper, writes a lengthy—but not too lengthy albeit the chestnuts are many—appreciation of Sydney Smith, the wit, the reviewer and the man. In the "International Quarterly" the two articles which will appeal most to British readers are Mr. Jenks' "Lessons from Dutch Colonisation" and Mr. H. W. Massingham's lament over the decline of the House of Commons which, interpreted, means that the Radicals and anti-Imperialists cannot have matters all their own way.

"The Ancestor" opens its second year with a volume equal to its predecessors. It would seem that Messrs. Constable have discovered how to make genealogy interesting. The first article on the family pictures at Belhus tells excellently the stories attaching to a collection of portraits of unusual interest—very well illustrated. Mr. Round contributes an essay on the origin of the Carews as a fine example of antiquarian genealogy and the editor comments on the Okeovers as one of our oldest families. It is satisfactory to learn that there still remain a few English houses that can show their connexion with the Domesday Survey. As might be expected they occur among the lesser rather than the greater nobility. We have one professed ancestral scandal and the usual amusing comments on "What is believed". We observe that Mr. Alexander Wedderburn's chronicle of his name is highly commended by a competent critic. The article on pictures of English dress in the thirteenth century is of great value and sufficient of itself to vindicate the dignity of the magazine.

The "Law Quarterly" has a short article by Mr. T. E. Holland K.C. on "War Sub Modo"; a discussion of the

international law involved in the Venezuelan operations. "Studies in Criminal Sentencing" by Judge Coghlan of the Native Egyptian Court of Appeal and two Judges of Denmark are Reports which arrived too late to be dealt with by Mr. Crackanthorpe in his article in the "Nineteenth Century" last November, on the various reports presented to the International Congress of Comparative Law which met in Paris in 1900. These studies will be appreciated by students of criminology. Of Mr. D. R. Chalmers-Hunt's articles on "Labour Competition and the Law" (Part II.) which makes as difficult reading as the previous one we need only say that there could be no better proof of the complex and uncertain character of the law of conspiracy in general and in its application to industrial disputes in particular. Other articles have a purely legal interest.

The third number of the "Hibbert Journal" contains four articles which are non-technical and may appeal to all educated readers. These are Mr. Lowes Dickinson's on "Optimism and Immortality" "Buddhism as a Living Force" by Professor Rhys Davids "The Failure of Christian Missions in India" by Dr. Josiah Oldfield and "The Drifting of Doctrine" by Professor Mahaffy. A noticeable connexion may be traced between them. Mr. Dickinson urges the need for a reconciliation of the optimism which instinctively believes in the perfection and ultimate happiness of the individual with scientific, philosophical and theological determinism which seems to be opposed to that conception. Professor Davids points out in effect that Buddhism provides something like what is required: while Dr. Oldfield sees in Christianity the successful rival of all Eastern religions if it were not that "it is the missionary and not the mission who has failed". Professor Mahaffy as his contribution to the subject points out that optimism and pessimism have both been affected by the drifting of opinion on the Christian doctrine as to heaven and hell. Other articles deal with "Martineau's Philosophy" (Professor Pringle-Pattison) "Recent Aspects of the Johanne Problem" (Professor Bacon) "Did Paul Write Romans?" (Professor Paul Schmiedel) "Auguste Sabatier and the Paris School of Theology" (Professor Stevens). Amongst the learned discussions and reviews we need only particularly mention Mr. Wicksteed's notices of recent Dante literature.

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Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal of the (July to December 1902. Vol. XXXII). 3 Hanover Square. 10s. net.
Century Illustrated Magazine, The (Vol. LXV. New Series Vol. XLIII.), 10s. 6d.; S. Nicholas (Vol. XXX., Part I.), 7s. 6d. Macmillan.
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Diary and Letters of Wilhelm Müller (Edited by Philip Schuyler Allen and James Taft Hatfield). Chicago: At the University Press.
Educational Writings, The, of Richard Mulcaster, 1532-1611 (James Oliphant). Glasgow: MacLehose. 3s. 6d. net.
Gold Coast Civil Service List, The, 1902. Stanford. 10s. net.
Irrigation Works, Ancient, on the Tigris, The Restoration of, or The Re-creation of Chaldea (Sir William Willcocks). Cairo: National Printing Department.
Kalendar, My, of Country Delights (Helen Milman). Lane. 5s. net.
Memories, The, of Sir Llewelyn Turner (Edited by J. E. Vincent). Isbister. 16s.
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ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of
CRUELTY to ANIMALS.

Patrons—Their MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN.

MONTHLY RETURN OF CONVICTIONS obtained by the Society's officers
during the month ending April 30, 1903:—

Working horses and donkeys in an unfit state	299
Beating, &c., horses, donkeys, cattle, dogs, &c.	107
Travelling horses (unharnessed) cattle, &c., when lame	32
Overdriving and overloading horses	11
Starving horses, cattle, dogs, &c., by withholding food	30
Conveying horses, cattle, and fowls improperly	6
Wild birds—offences during close season	6
Owners causing in above	158
Assaulting witness	1

During 1903 up to last return

9630

1,969

Total for present year commencing December 31, 1902 .. 2,599

Forty-seven offenders were committed to prison, full costs being paid by the Society. (83 offenders paid pecuniary penalties. (Penalties not received by the Society. (Moneys of penalties not accepted.) Police cases, assisted by the Society without personal attendance of its officers, not included.

8,220 total convictions during 1902.

The above Return is published (1) to inform the public of the nature and extent of acts of cruelty to animals discovered by the Society in England and Wales; (2) to show the Society's efforts to suppress that cruelty by statutory law; (3) to prompt the police and constabulary to apply the statutes in similar offences; and (4) to make the law known and respected, and to warn cruelly disposed persons against breaking it. Officers are not permitted to lay information except as directed by the Secretary on written evidence. Besides day duty, relays of officers watch all-night traffic of London. Co-operation of the public is earnestly desired.

ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS ARE NOT ACTED ON, BUT ARE
PUT INTO THE WASTE-PAPER BASKET. Correspondents are assured
that their names will not be given up when letters are marked "Private"; but full
particulars respecting dates, places, names, and conduct are absolutely essential.
Complaints should be posted to the undersigned, or a call be made at the office
promptly.

Cheques and post orders should be made payable to the Secretary, to whom all
letters should be addressed. The Society is greatly in NEED OF FUNDS.
No. 105 Jermyn Street, London. JOHN COLAM, Secretary.

P.S.—It disseminates in schools and among persons having the care of dumb
animals upwards of 100 different kinds of journals, leaflets, pamphlets, and small
books, all of which are designed to teach the proper treatment of domestic animals
and the duty and profitability of kindness to them. All the Statutes made for
the protection of animals have been enacted by influence of the Society and enforced
by its operation. It is an educational and punitive agency. By its officers, who
are engaged in all parts of England, it cautions or punishes persons guilty of
offences. Thus, while its primary object is the protection of creatures which
minister to man's wants, in no small degree it seeks to elevate human nature.

Persons who desire to be made acquainted with further particulars should apply
to booksellers for the monthly illustrated journals, "The Animal World," price 2d.,
and "The Band of Mercy," price 4d., published at 9 Paternoster Row. The
Annual Report, price 2s. 3d. to non-members. Books, pamphlets, leaflets, and
other literature issued by the Society, a catalogue of which may be had gratis.
Monthly Returns of Convictions and cautionary placards will be sent gratis to
applicants who offer to distribute them usefully on application to the Secretary.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders was held on
Thursday, April 30th, 1903, at the Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster,
S.W., the Right Hon. Lord Ebury (Chairman of the Society), presiding.

The Secretary and Assistant Manager (Mr. H. Lawson) read the notice convening
the meeting, the minutes of the last meeting, and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is of interest to us on these occasions
to consider what has been the condition of the Metropolitan retail trade
during our past financial year, or rather of that portion of it which attempts
to provide most of a consumer's needs under the same or adjoining roofs.

In trying to arrive at this, the first thing we must do is to eliminate all boastful
professions of prosperity put forward by people who keep in reserve essential figures
and facts which, if revealed, might knock a hole in the bottom of their contention.
A safer guide is to be found in the published records of those undertakings which,
like yours, conceal no figures and suppress no facts essential to the formation of a
judgment, and which, like ourselves, are entirely or very mainly dependent upon
a trade, of which London is the source of distribution. From a study of these I
have come to the conclusion that although the period which we have under con-

sideration witnessed the close of an exhausting war, and the Coronation of a
gracious King, most householders did not exceed the expenditure needed to satisfy
the requirements of their station. The eleventh hour postponement of the Cor-
onation, just as things were beginning to brighten, the circumstances that peace,
though an inestimable blessing in itself, brought no life into the financial
world, and no immediate relief from burdensome taxation, were no doubt
factors in the cause of economy, and it may have been reserved for
the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, with his unexpected, but not un-
desirable, remission of the income-tax, to bring about that relaxation of the purse
strings which most people expected would follow in closer order upon the footsteps
of peace.

In noting the results of the society's business now before you it has to
be borne in mind that for reasons connected with shifting dates of stocktaking there
were seven less working days in the past than in the previous financial year, which
means of course a heavy loss to the turnover, barely compensated by a few months
of Calcutta trade in its initial stages. The receipts from all sources were
£5,316,128, which is nineteen thousand odd hundreds less than in the previous
year. The profit, nevertheless, has been so well maintained that, although the
conditions of the hypothesis upon which I held out the hope last year have not
been strictly fulfilled, we have felt justified in offering to add 12½ per cent.
to the dividend of 250 per cent., which has been paid for the past three
years. The imposing sum which remains to be carried over, though less than
in the previous year, is quite sufficient for our needs, because for the first time
in a long succession of years we have no heavy payments in front of us to
defray the cost of building operations, of new stock, or of new fittings. We have
allowed for your usual liberal contributions to the Contingencies and to the
Provident Fund, and mention of the latter fund reminds me of what has occurred
since we met you last. An Act of Parliament—called the Shop Clubs Act—was
passed last session and has come into force. It was promoted by Socialists,
trade unions, and benefit societies, and was thrown to them as a sop was
thrown to Cerberus. It is one of the worst Acts, I suppose, which ever
was placed on the statute book, for the effect of it must have been, in num-
berless instances, to sweep away existing provident arrangements and leave
nothing in their stead. In the case of this Society it has not done much
harm because the preponderance of your contribution over that of those who
profit by it is so great that, when in compliance with the Act we made it
emphatically clear to all that they might remain on the fund or leave it at their
option, out of 3,259 only 13 withdrew. Even now, however, the Socialists cannot
make up their minds to leave our employees in quiet enjoyment of the advantages
which the fund confers and which they have shown, by their action, that they so
much appreciate. It appears that funds have been raised to get certain legal
quibbles argued in the Courts. The only probable effect will be to waste in legal
costs some of the money intended for more profitable uses. We do not see how
any of the points raised can be given against the Society, but if the worst should
come to the worst, there is a long-standing provision in the rules that if the fund
should from any cause be wound up, all moneys furnished by the Society, and not
already allocated, shall return to the source from which they came. There is now
another Bill before Parliament, promoted by chemists and backed by Socialists, for
no other reason apparently than because it is directed against stores, which
they honour with their disapproval. It is entitled the Pharmacy Act, and among
its objects is to prevent joint concern in selling drugs unless the directors
are qualified chemists. Now we are not qualified chemists, we wish we were, for
chemistry is a most interesting study, but as there are 24 men in our drug department,
all of whom would be qualified under the Act, to establish, possess, and carry
on a chemist's shop, it would be hard to punish our ignorance by a closure, and
as chemists are not a strong political force I think they will find the dose they have
prepared a little too strong for parliamentary digestion. Another incident of the
past financial year seems worthy of a few moments' consideration. In the Spring of last
year a prospectus was issued by a company calling itself the Army and Navy, and
I think, Civil Service of South Africa. The customary confusion at once arose in
the minds of some of our members, who the moment they see "Army and Navy" on
a document at once associate it with this Society, and the confusion in this case had
a shade more excuse than usual because the document was issued from an address in
Victoria Street. Finding other means inefficacious, and aware from correspondence
which was constantly reaching us that the mischief was rather deep-seated, we
resolved to have the matter ventilated in a court of law. The result of this pro-
ceeding was important, for it not only effected the object in view, but elicited, from
perhaps the highest authority on such matters, a judgment which will go far to
protect the goodwill of your title against anyone and all who may for the future be
tempted to try and use it for their own advantage. The Company which was the
unwilling means of rendering us this great service has now gone into liquidation,
just as another did some dozen years ago, which adopted the same tactics under, I
am told, the same auspices and with the same title, if India be substituted for
South Africa. That Company likewise rendered you a great service, for it induced
us to establish our Indian branch, which, thanks to Major Hildebrand, has proved
so valuable an addition to the Society's assets. And, as there is no special
reference to India in this year's report, I may take this opportunity of stating that
while in September last, when the Indian accounts were closed, the Calcutta business
had not attained any very advanced stage of development, it gave evidence of pro-
gress on thoroughly sound lines, and was answering expectations in every respect.

I noticed in the report of a speech made by the chairman of one of our contemporaries
that he was looking forward, and well he might, to more regimental business
during the current year, as troops gradually returned to their quarters in Great
Britain, and I was able to sympathise with his satisfaction in that prospect, because
that is the business which, of all others, we best like to do ourselves, especially when
it brings us into contact with officers and their families belonging to either Service.
Canteens, too, we would gladly serve if we had the opportunity, although to serve
them in good faith is more a labour of love than an occasion of profit. To serve
them in bad faith is no part of this Society's business—that must be left to others—
and I am greatly afraid that until supervision of canteens comes to
be regarded by officers of both Services as part of their professional duty,
both Jack and Tommy will continue often to pay big prices for in-
different supplies, and the balance between the who scale cost of that which
is good and that which is indifferent or bad will continue to line the pockets
of some who have no claim to share earnings with those gallant defenders of the
British flag. I think I must venture to take this opportunity of making your
acquaintance with the gratifying but, from their increasing frequency, somewhat
embarrassing tributes which are paid to our proficiency in the art of training of
men. Even those who are not good enough for us to keep, and with whom we have
to part for some fault more or less serious, are greedily snatched up by one or other
of our competitors, a piece of good fortune for them of which I do not in any sense
complain. On the other hand, it frequently happens that valuable servants, whom
we would gladly retain, are decaying away from our service by offers of salaries
which we certainly could not pay with any due regard to the interests committed to
our care. Having dwelt upon what are perhaps the principal matters of interest,
which the past year has provided, I will ask you now to accompany me upon a
short excursion into figures, the majority of which are familiar to most of you. On
the debit side of the balance sheet, the amount appearing in comparison with last
year that we owe our trade creditors £25,000 less and our depositors at

interest £31,000 more. This item of deposits at interest, which now amounts to half a million, is a notable figure, because coupled with a debenture issue amounting to £350,000 it represents the financial expedient by which we have succeeded in converting a capital of £600,000 into assets which, after depreciation, in some cases perhaps rather more than reasonable, are valued in the document we have under observation at £1,885,000. Nevertheless, it appears to me to be time that this account had a rest, and, unless our business increases rapidly in the immediate future, I see no reason why it should not remain at about its present figure. Looking at the other side of the sheet, an item which will strike observers is an increase in the trading stock of £71,000, but many no doubt will arrive at the correct conclusion, that the greater part of this amount was needed as material for use in the still lately established Calcutta depot, the stately home of which, lower down on the page, is credited with an additional expenditure of £6,000. This, however, was a final payment, and the figure as it stands to-day will remain unaltered until the moment arrives for subjecting it to the process of depreciation. There is also an increase of £17,000 in the furniture and fixtures account, for which partly Calcutta, but to a larger extent the reserve store at Greycoat Place, are responsible; both of which are now fully provided.

The Chairman then moved "That the 31st annual report and balance-sheet be received and adopted."

Lord Lauderdale (Vice-Chairman): I second that.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously, without discussion.

The Chairman next moved: "That the directors be authorised so long as they consider it advisable, and under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to apply a yearly sum of £1,200 out of the Society's funds during the lifetime of Major F. B. McCrea, as to £800 a year for his benefit or that of his family or any of them (in the discretion of the directors), the balance of £400 a year to be retained on deposit with the Society at 3 per cent. interest, and the accumulation to be payable on the death of Major McCrea to his daughter, Miss H. M. McCrea, or failing her, to her issue; and the directors be authorised to do so." Mr. C. H. Wallroth seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Lord Lauderdale: I beg to second that.

After discussion, the motion was carried with five dissentients. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their past services, proposed by Colonel Birch, terminated the proceedings.

OOREGUM GOLD MINING.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Ooregum Gold Mining Company of India, Limited, was held on April 28 at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Mr. Malcolm Low (the Chairman of the Company) presiding.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate having been read, the Chairman said: I suppose it will be your pleasure, in the usual course, to take the report and accounts of the directors as read? When I had the pleasure of addressing you in the year 1901, I ventured to claim your assent to a remark made in our report for 1901, characterising the superintendent's report for the year as a splendid record of mining work. This year I notice that our report refrains from putting forward such a claim; yet, assuredly, if the outcome of our work in 1902 was splendid, that for 1901 was still more so, seeing that we have increased—some of them very large increases—in almost every department of our mining operations; so that if I were asked to attempt to account for the omission, I should myself be inclined—not, of course, binding my colleagues—to attribute it to a certain moderating and, if I may say so, chastening influence produced on the minds of your directors by recent decreases in the average value of our ore. To take some of our figures, the total footage of underground work—that is, the driving, rising, and sinking—is 12,800 feet. That is not very far off two miles and a half, and it beats the big record of 1901 by 1,105 feet. The reserves at the close of the year, after deducting 12,000 tons of longhand ore, are not counting anything at all below the 2,100-foot level, amounted to 149,159 tons. In 1901 the reserves stood at 145,473 tons, and the increase of 3,685 tons is specially satisfactory, in view of the next figures I shall quote. The tonnage of quartz milled was no less than 106,875 tons, showing the great increase of 28,753 tons over the figures of 1901; in fact, the only department in which we did less work than in 1901 was in the cyanidation of the tailings. Here the figures for the past year are 101,460 tons, and for 1901 were 115,668 tons. The cyanide plant is generally worked up to its very fullest capacity, and the decrease is entirely owing to an enforced stoppage during a certain number of weeks of the year. Then, to turn to the figures relating to the gold won, we have 71,828 ozs. of gold from 106,875 tons of quartz milled, and 16,244 ozs. of gold from 101,460 tons of tailings cyanided. The figures for 1901 were 66,048 ozs. of gold from 78,125 tons of quartz and 19,070 ozs. of gold from 115,616 tons of tailings; so that, while we got 4,880 more ounces of gold from quartz than we did in 1901, we had to mill 28,753 tons more to get that increase; and, while we got 3,726 less ounces of gold from 14,154 less tons of tailings, the total result for the year was 106,875 tons of quartz milled, and 1,154 ozs. more of gold than in 1901. From these figures we have, somewhat regretfully, to deduce the fact that the average quality of our quartz, as compared with that in 1901, suffered the serious falling off of 3 dwts. 17 grs., while there is a slight decrease of 6 grs. in the tailings. Obviously, it was only by operating a very much larger amount of quartz at the mills that we have been able to increase our total production by that 1,154 ozs.; in fact, as to the quality of our ore, we have certainly had a lean year, and it is owing really to the prudent boldness, which you sanctioned in recently-past years, in getting forward in time with Oakley's Shaft and our great new stamp battery, that we were able to emerge from the year 1901 with the continued success which has accompanied us. Well, you will naturally be asking, Are we going to have more lean years, or may we now begin to hope for a return to a somewhat better quality of ore? In regard to what they now call generally the intelligent anticipation of future events, I would prefer that any forecast we venture to make should come from our friend and colleague, Mr. Edgar Taylor, who will shortly be addressing you on our mining operations; but I may certainly point to a remark in our report as to the coming in of a rich shute of ore from the south, on the other side of the dyke, in one of the lower levels in Taylor's workings. The discovery is, of course, of the very highest importance, and it may be hoped that this body of ore is going to be of vastly increasing good to us as we get deeper in this part of the mine. I may say, also, that the telegram received from the mine to-day considerably fortifies us in that hope. Meanwhile, our grade of ore being as low as it was, I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon the financial results of the year. Our profit, taking into account the £6,541 brought forward from 1901, amounted to £151,777 10s. 11d. Against that amount, as you will see from the profit and loss account, we have charged the following sums: £7,830 for income-tax on profits, £14,012 for depreciation of machinery and plant (including value of Nos. 1 and 2 mills dismantled), £14,000 for amount written off expense of Oakley's Shaft and mining and general expenditure, £9,500 for vote by shareholders at last general meeting, and £612 cost of special missions to India—together making £36,354 14s. 8d. for the year. We are still left with a sum available for distribution in dividends of £113,267 10s., carrying forward a small balance. This gives us in dividends for the year 45 per cent. on the preference shares and 35 per cent. on the ordinary shares—not so good, as most of us have cause to remember, as in the year 1901 when these rates were 50 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively. Had the quality of our ore remained the same as it was in 1901, our profits would not have been £151,777, but at least £190,000. Meantime, we are continuing, and can continue, to make a fine profit even out of 13 dwts. ore; but what shall we do if the better quality once more makes its appearance, and what wonder that we are watching for that advent as the night watches for the dawn? Having examined the accounts the Chairman continued:—The average yield of gold per ton of quartz was 13 dwts. 10 grs., value £5 9s. 11d., from which, after deducting the £1 8s. 10d. cost, we get the profit of £1 1s. 01d. per ton of quartz milled. But I ought further to say that these calculations make both costs and profits rather too unfavourable for the milling, because the cyaniding has been calculated without debiting its due proportion of the general and administrative costs, which have been all thrown on to the quartz. It is satisfactory to find the cost of both milling and cyaniding as low as this, as it is not so long ago that the cost of our milling per ton was over £2. Before the close of the year the great work of Oakley's Shaft had been carried down 1,370 feet perpendicular or 47 feet below our 1,810-foot level, and both cage and skip roads were completed down to the 1,810-foot level. Since the commencement of the current year, both roads have been completed down to the 1,810-foot level. One more point is referred to in our report, and that is the undertaking by the Mysore Government to convey a continuous supply of water to the field from a certain large reservoir, distant eight miles from the mines. Of this supply we have contracted, under very favourable terms, to take 200,000 gallons a day, and it is to be hoped that this will now put an end to all our anxieties and worries in connection with water supply. I may mention that the rate of this certain supply of water will be a good deal lower than the rate

we have hitherto been paying for water from sources more or less uncertain. The retirement of our friend and colleague, Mr. W. G. Probyn, creates a sad gap in our ranks. We shall miss his kindly, genial presence at the Board and at these meetings, and some of the very old shareholders, whom I see present, will not readily forget how, in times not long gone by, he kindly helped the mine when the ship was then sailing over very difficult and troubled waters. In his place we have mentioned for your approbation Sir John Henry Morris, a large shareholder of very long standing, and who has always taken a very keen interest in our enterprise. I need not enlarge upon his very special qualifications as a distinguished administrator, having the very widest range of Indian experience. A great loss we have sustained has been in the retirement of Mr. John Taylor from the firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, our managers; but, happily, that loss is not quite so great as at first sight might appear; for we have retained his services, I am happy to say, as colleague and co-director, and, speaking for all his colleagues, I may take upon myself to say this—that we shall continue to exact from him all the aid, comfort, support, and countenance that he has always given us when a manager. Of the services of Mr. Bullen, our superintendent, it is impossible to speak too highly. He has done this year for us quite as well as in the past, and more praise than that we really cannot give him. All of the departments and heads of the various branches serving under him are deserving of our warm thanks. I must not forget, also, to commend the services of our excellent secretary, Mr. Richard Garland, who I am happy to see once more at his office, and also really well restored to health after a somewhat trying illness.

Mr. Edgar Taylor then read the cablegram from the mine, and the Chairman moved the adoption of the directors' report and accounts.

Mr. John Taylor seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The next resolution is, "That a balance dividend, free of income-tax, for the year ended December 31, 1902, of 1s. 6d. per share on both preference and ordinary shares be declared, payable on April 30, 1903, to the shareholders on the books of the Company on April 9, 1903."

Mr. C. H. Wallroth seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

NORTH SHEBA GOLD AND EXPLORATION.

AN extra-ordinary general meeting of the North

Sheba Gold and Exploration, Limited, was held on Tuesday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Talbot, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the necessary resolutions for the reconstruction of the Company.

The Secretary (Mr. C. H. Venning) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: In calling them together to ask them to raise the capital to equip their mine with machinery and plant, the directors were actuated by a desire to lay before them in the fullest and most complete manner possible the actual and precise state and condition of their property, in order that they might be able to form a reliable estimate of the value of the mine and the desirability of adopting the resolutions now to be submitted. He dealt in the first place with the work done on the mine, and, secondly, the position and prospects of the property as disclosed and proved by those labours. He gave facts to show that the mine had been developed by the manager on an excellent and economical plan, not only as regards the early development stages, by avoiding all needless sinking and driving, but also in the future permanent working of the mine. With regard to the position and prospects of the mine, they would probably remember that some time ago bulk samples of the ore were sent from the mine to London with the view of obtaining reliable information as to the nature and quality of the ore. Experiments made by three well-known firms of analysts in London, clearly demonstrated that not only was the ore exceptionally rich, but that it was also of an easily workable nature, having a very large proportion of free gold easily recoverable over the plates. Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co. made a series of very exhaustive experiments, which resulted in showing that 1 oz. 4 dwts. 18 grs. could be secured over the plates without any cyaniding process whatever. Having read to the meeting some of the reports of the manager, he concluded: "It will be apparent to every shareholder that with 5,000 tons of this rich ore on the dump, and some 50,000 tons in sight, and a reef varying in width from 6 feet to 25 feet—one of the most masterly lodes in South Africa—and a number of promising reefs proved to exist on your extensive property, with a complete and excellent series of developments almost completed, your directors can have no doubt or hesitation in not only asking, but urging, you to support the proposed scheme, and going forward without delay to equip the mine with the machinery and plant necessary to enable you to secure the substantial profits so firmly assured. I now beg to propose the Resolutions 1 and 2, and will ask my colleague, Mr. Kingston, who has visited and inspected the property, to second and support them."

Mr. D. Kingston, in seconding the motion, said it was his firm conviction that what was proposed was the proper course to pursue—that was, to find sufficient working capital to equip the mines with machinery and to do the extra work required in order that they might be in a position either to work the property themselves or to sell some portion of their claims to another company. When called upon to give some advice to the directors, he strongly advised them to put up machinery on their British blocks and to further develop their Great Britain blocks. That advice was also given by their consulting engineer, Captain Hodge, and confirmed by their general manager, Mr. Jansen, than whom a better man they could not possibly have. He thoroughly agreed with the resolutions which had been submitted—that they should reconstruct with a 3s. liability.

A short discussion ensued, during which the Chairman said that the shareholders would have the opportunity of subscribing for any surplus shares. The directors had received overtures already on the subject of underwriting, but they could not deal with them until after this meeting. He did not anticipate they would have any difficulty in securing underwriting for part if not for the whole of the issue.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

JAMES NELSON AND SONS.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of James Nelson

and Sons, Limited, was held on Thursday, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, Mr. William Nelson, J.P. (the Chairman of the Company), presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Philip Holmes, F.C.I.S.) read the notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said that £31,000 of capital outlay had been made on the home business, for extensions of refrigerating stores and new retail establishments, all of which were returning a very large profit on the outlay. The Company relied very much for their continued success on the retail portion of the business, and during the year a considerable number of new shops had been opened. With these shops they had a ready market for the meat as soon as it was landed, and were to some extent independent of the wholesale price. The business was practically a cash one, and bad debts were infinitesimal. The outlay on the works at Las Palmas, in South America, amounted to £106,737, which really meant doubling the business. Though the new portion of the factory was burnt down some six months ago, it would be completely rebuilt and opened by the 15th of May without extra cost to the Company, having been fully covered by insurance. Turning now to the profit and loss account, it was a pleasure for the directors to count before them a statement showing such a very handsome result. It had been stated that there had been a good deal of luck. Well, there may have been luck; but there had been a good deal of work in it at the same time. The shareholders might be perfectly satisfied that every penny set out in the accounts as profit had been fully earned, and more. It might be an extraordinary thing for him to say "more"; but after the auditors had done writing off accounts, he had reduced some of them further by 50 per cent., because he did think, and would always continue to think, that the best policy to pursue was the safe one. The best policy was to write down all the assets as far as possible, and then to show a good deal of the results of last year's trading were probably due to the very excellent steamship service given by the Nelson Steamship Line. It might be somewhat like sounding one's own horn, but they had a regu-

larity that they were glad to take advantage of. He meant to say that the vessels were sailing fortnightly out of Liverpool, and it was rather a surprise, at the end of the year, when the managers came and told them that they had kept every single date. The result was that they could count on their cargoes coming in with regularity; they could deal with them more economically. The large sum of £500,000 had been transferred to reserve, as the extension of the business required an extension of working capital. There was no reason why such a course should have to be continued, and it was likely that they had come nearly to the end, if not to the end, of their requirements with regard to capital outlay in large amounts. Replying to some questions and remarks, the Chairman said that the number of retail branches was nearly 1,000, and the directors were going on. The number of shareholders in the Company had risen from about 400 a year ago to about 1,150 now. With reference to the continued false reports circulated for Stock Exchange purposes, he and his directors did not care twopenny-halfpenny for Stock Exchange opinion and Stock Exchange quotations. Their business was to do their best for the Company as a commercial undertaking, and that they would do. The business earned a profit every day, and the returns to date were larger than for the corresponding period. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which Mr. George Harris seconded.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The Chairman then moved the payment of a seven per cent. dividend on the first preference shares for the year, the payment of a 47 per cent. dividend on the second preference shares for the year, and the payment of 50 per cent. on the ordinary shares for the year, less interest dividends already paid.

Mr. Robert Cooper seconded the resolution, which was put and carried nem. con. The Chairman next proposed a vote of £5,000 by way of bonus to the leading members of the staff, and the payment of an annuity of £250 a year to the widow and family of the late manager. Mr. Heslop had worked assiduously for the benefit of the Company, and especially in the establishment of the shops, and it was only right that something should be done for his widow and family.

Mr. Walter Bleas seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Van Ransie thought that the shareholders should vote some substantial mark of recognition to the directors and Mr. Christopher Hope, of Buenos Ayres, for their services, and he therefore proposed that a sum of £5,000 should be voted them for their management of the Company during the past year.

The motion was duly seconded, and carried nem. con.

CROWN REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

DIVIDEND No. 27.

DIVIDEND ON SHARES TO BEARER.—Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment, on or after FRIDAY, 8th MAY, 1903, of Dividend No. 27 (55 per cent., i.e. 11s. 11d. per share), after surrender of Coupon No. 15, at any of the following addresses:—

The Head Office at Johannesburg.
The London Office, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
The Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Brussels.

Coupons must be left **FOUR CLEAR DAYS** for examination, and may be lodged any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

Listing Forms may be had on application.

By order, **ANDREW MOIR**, London Secretary.
London Office, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
28th April, 1903.

GLEN DEEP, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Board Room, Exploration Building, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of, and if thought fit, resolving to amend and alter certain of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Circulars giving full particulars of the proposed alterations have been posted to registered shareholders. Upon application being made at the London Office a copy of the Circular will be handed or posted to any holder of Share Warrants to Bearer.

Should the proposed amendments, or any of them, be adopted, with or without alteration, the Meeting will be asked to pass all necessary formal Resolutions authorising the directors to cause the necessary Supplementary Articles of Association embodying the same to be drawn up, executed in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, and registered according to law.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th July, 1903, both days inclusive.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer wishing to be represented at the Meeting must deposit their Share Warrants at the places and within the times following:—

- At the Head Office of the Company in Johannesburg at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the Meeting.
- At the London Office of the Company, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., at least 30 days before the date appointed for the holding of the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.
London Office: 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
30th April, 1903.

CROWN DEEP, LIMITED.

A Notice to Shareholders in the Crown Deep, Limited, in the terms of the above is issued, the hour of Meeting being 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAND MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of Shareholders in the above-named Company will be held in the Board Room, Exploration Building, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of, and if thought fit, resolving to amend and alter Clause 36 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Circulars giving full particulars of the proposed alteration have been posted to registered shareholders. Upon application being made at the London Office a copy of the Circular will be handed or posted to any holder of Share Warrants to Bearer.

Should the proposed amendment be adopted, with or without alteration, the Meeting will be asked to pass all necessary formal Resolutions authorising the directors to cause the necessary Supplementary Articles of Association embodying the same to be drawn up, executed in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, and registered according to law.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 14th July, 1903, both days inclusive.

Holders of new Share Warrants to Bearer (5s. Shares) wishing to be represented at the Meeting must produce their Share Warrants (or may at their option deposit same) at the places and within the times following:—

- At the Head Office of the Company, in Johannesburg, at least 24 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the Meeting.
- At the London Office of the Company, 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., at least 30 days before the date appointed for the holding of the Meeting.
- At the Compagnie Française de Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, 30 Rue Taillout, Paris, at least 30 days before the date appointed for the holding of the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.
London Office: 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
30th April, 1903.

ROSE DEEP, LTD., AND LANGLAAGTE DEEP, LTD.

Notices to Shareholders in both the Rose Deep, Limited, and the Langlaagte Deep, Limited, in the terms of the above are also issued, the hour of meeting for the Rose Deep being 11 in the forenoon and the Langlaagte Deep at 3.15 in the afternoon.

CROWN DEEP, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account—									
300,000 Shares of £1 each ..							300,000	0	0
Share Premium Account—									
As per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1901							499,723	10	0
Funds Transferred from Appropriation Account—									
For Capital Expenditure in excess of Working Capital provided by issue of Shares ..							204,263	15	8
For Robinson Central Deep, Ltd., Shares, viz.: 35,846 Shares at £2 each (vide contra)							71,692	0	0
							275,955	15	8
							775,679	5	8
National Bank of South Africa, Limited, Fordsburg—									
Manager's Account—Overdraft							5,971	6	10
Unclaimed Dividends Account—									
For Unrepresented Bearer Share Warrants									
Coupons, Dividend No. 2							6	5	0
Sundry Shareholders—									
Interim Dividend No. 3							22,500	0	0
Sundry Creditors—									
On Account of Wages, Stores, &c.							9,589	9	3
							38,067	1	1
Balance of Appropriation Account—									
Unappropriated							63,456	16	2
							1,177,203	2	11

Cr.
By Mine Property and Robinson Central Deep, Limited, Vendors Shares Account—
185,701 claims bought for 200,000 shares of £1 each, and cash £137 9s. 6d.
Less 15,930 claims sold to Robinson Central Deep, Ltd.

169,771 claims.
107,538 Robinson Central Deep, Ltd., Shares.
Less 55,000 sold.
52,538 shares.
200,137 9 6

NOTE.—15,930 claims were sold to the Robinson Central Deep, Ltd., for 107,538 fully paid up £1 shares in that Company, together with the right to subscribe for further 35,846 Working Capital shares in that Company at £2 each; of the above 107,538 Vendors shares 55,000 shares have been sold realising £184,827 16s. 6d., which amount has been carried to the credit of Appropriation Account.

Robinson Central Deep, Ltd.,
Subscribers Shares—
35,846 £1 Working Capital Shares, subscribed for at £2 per Share
Mine Development at cost—
No. I. Shaft, Vertical
No. II. Shaft, Vertical
Development

337,406 3 3
71,468 13 10
6,216 18 11
993 15 8
803,849 16 2

Stores and Materials—
In Stock
In Transit

21,092 9 5
71 7 7
21,093 17 0
742 0 0
435 10 0
643 5 10
22,909 10 10

Deposits on Call
National Bank of South Africa, Limited, Johannesburg
Cash at Mine
Gold Consignment Account

29,774 2 6
731 16 6
454 5 7
16,241 15 7
47,202 0 2
Gold seized by Government of the late South African Republic
Sundry Debtors

23,618 7 8
7,793 16 7
31,412 4 3
101,523 17 3
1,177,203 2 11

H. A. READ, Secretary.

L. REVERSBACH, Chairman.
FRANCIS DRAKE, Director.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet, Working Expenditure and Revenue Account, and Appropriation Account, with the Books, Accounts, and Vouchers of the Company, and certify that, in our opinion, it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, containing the particulars required by the Articles of Association of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the whole of the Company's affairs.

C. L. ANDERSSON & CO., Incorporated Accountants, } Auditors.
J. N. WEBB,
Johannesburg, 5th March, 1903.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Period from Closing Down of Mine in October, 1899, to Re-commencement of Milling on 23rd December, 1901.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Mine Expenditure—			
General Expenses, viz.: amount of accounts presented for payment since publication of last accounts	756	0	5
Credit Balance carried to Appropriation Account	319	17	1
NOTE.—Amount expended for the above period, as per Accounts dated 31st December, 1901	476	217	7
Deduct Net credit as above	319	17	1
Net expenditure to date during above period	475	897	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Gold Account—			
Net value of Company's proportion of gold recovered from Government Mint, Pretoria	250	5	0
Deficits in Cash Assets—			
Stores and Materials commandeered, &c., viz.: Value of Goods recovered since publication of last accounts	210	0	0
Head Office Expenditure—			
Licenses, viz.: Refund from the Transvaal Government of licenses paid during the war period	575	12	6
	1,075	17	6

WORKING EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Period from Re-commencement of Milling on 23rd December, 1901, to 31st December, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Mining Expenses				77,902	5	5			
Milling Expenses				20,949	1	3			
Cyaniding Expenses				25,586	7	11			
General Expenses—Mine				11,773	4	4			
General Expenses Head Office—									
Salaries	1,593	0	1						
Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Postages and Telegrams	483	4	1						
Directors' and Auditors' Fees	338	10	10						
Licenses	1,222	13	2						
Sundry General Expenditure	594	18	2						
	4,142	6	4						
Less Sundry Revenue	175	2	5						
				3,967	3	11			
Credit Balance on Working for the period, carried down				140,178	2	10			
NOTE.—No allowance has been made for Government to per cent. tax in respect of above profit.				61,451	13	6			

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Interest				994	17	4
Credit Balance carried to Appropriation Account				60,546	16	2
				61,451	13	6

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expended on Robinson Central Deep, Ltd., Shares—						
35,846 Working Capital Shares at £2 per share				71,692	0	0
Dividend Account—						
Interim Dividend, No. 3, of 7½ per cent., declared 19th December, 1902				22,500	0	0
Expended on Capital Account to date				204,963	15	8
Balance Unappropriated carried to Balance Sheet				63,456	16	2
				361,912	11	10
Cr.						
By Gold Account				201,629	16	4
				201,629	16	4
By Balance brought down				61,451	13	6
				61,451	13	6
Cr.						
By Balance Unappropriated as per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1901				191,195	18	10
Proceeds of 55,000 Robinson Central Deep, Ltd., Shares sold to date				182,817	16	6
Less Profit on 30,000 shares sold, credited as per Accounts dated 31st December, 1898				62,587	16	6
Less Profit on 5,000 shares sold, credited as per Accounts dated 31st December, 1901				16,390	0	3
				72,977	16	9
				107,849	19	9
Balance of Supplementary Expenditure and Revenue Account for the period from closing down of Mine in October, 1899, to re-commencement of Milling on 23rd December, 1901				319	17	1
Balance of Working Expenditure and Revenue Account for the period from re-commencement of milling on 23rd December, 1901, to 31st December, 1902				60,546	16	2
				167,912	11	10

H. A. READ, Secretary.

L. REYERSBACH, Chairman.
FRANCIS DRAKE, Director.

C. L. ANDERSSON & CO., Incorporated Accountants, Auditors.

J. N. WEBB,
Johannesburg, 5th March, 1903.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the meeting the Chairman (Mr. L. Meyersbach) said the balance-sheet for 31st December, 1902, showed that the Company was considerably in debt owing to the heavy expenditure incurred during the enforced term of idleness from October, 1899, to December, 1901. In order to make all profits available for distribution to Shareholders, your Directors availed themselves of the very excellent position of the market in the beginning of 1902, and disposed of 30,000 Robinson Central Deep shares, which realised £88,159 3s. 6d. The period under review, therefore, covers the whole of 1902 and the few last days of 1901. The Working Expenditure and Revenue Account shows a net balance, after allowing for 4994 17s. 4d. for interest charges, of £60,546 16s. 2d. Our net liabilities at the commencement of the year, allowing for £23,985 9s. 2d., the value

of the gold seized from the mail train in 1899, as an asset, and taking into account the value of Stores and Materials, Live Stock, &c., on hand, amounted to £39,887 1s. 2d. We have spent on Capital Account during the year £60,603 3s. 2d. and paid at the end of the year a dividend of 7½ per cent., absorbing £32,500, and at the date of the closing of the accounts we had Cash and Cash Assets on hand amounting to £83,456 16s. 2d., again including £23,628 7s. 8d.—the value of the gold still in dispute with the Insurance Companies. The small difference between this item as now shown and as placed in the accounts of last year, viz., £367 1s. 6d., represents the value of gold recovered from the Pretoria Mint, which it was possible to identify as forming portion of this Company's property seized by the late Government. The Companies interested in the law suit brought by the Robinson Gold Mining Company against the Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Company for the recovery of the value of the gold seized from the mail train have decided to appeal to the House of Lords for final adjudication upon the matter, after the judgment of the Court of Appeal had gone against them. No provision is made in the Accounts before you for the amount due to Government under the 10 per cent. Tax on Profits imposed on all mining companies in June last. Your Directors, however, fully recognise the liability of the Company, and have taken due care that the necessary funds are available. We have only been able to run an average of 70 stamps during the period under review out of the total complement of 200 stamps. 133,855 tons have been hauled from the mine. To this quantity 16,806 tons have been added from surface dumps, making in all 150,661 tons sent to the sorting station. 28,316 tons, equal to 18'79 per cent., were thrown out as waste rock, and 122,345 tons have been milled. The total yield has been 48,126'29 fine ounces, equal to 7'856 fine dwts. or 32s. 10'968d. per ton milled. The working costs have amounted to 22s. 10'592d. per ton, and the working profit to £61,451 13s. 6d., equal to 10s. 0'376d. per ton, which is reduced by interest charges to £60,546 16s. 2d. It has not been possible to make any improvement during the year on the number of natives allotted to this Company on the recommencement of milling, but the complement has been fairly well maintained right through, our average number of natives employed being between 700 and 750. This comparatively small complement accounts for our not having operated a larger number of stamps. At the last Annual Meeting hopes were held out to you that a better grade of ore than in the past would be obtainable. This expectation was based on the improved showing in the development operations in the Eastern portion of the mine just prior to the closing down of the mine in 1899, and more especially to the discovery of a small leader in the foot-wall of some of our South Reef stopes shortly after resuming milling. We have been questioned as to what has become of this leader. It is still there, but I am afraid its importance was over-rated, as its exploitation during the year has not shown it to be of the rich character at first expected. It has turned out patchy and erratic, and, as far as opened up, shows on the average only about the same average as the whole mine. It is important, however, in as much as it adds to the reserve of ore, and will probably enable wider stoping widths to be made in the South Reef in the sections where it occurs. We found it to be in the best interests of shareholders to crush the maximum tonnage possible with the small labour force at our disposal, without paying strict regard to the value of the ore as long as it more than met the cost of working. Our underground work has consequently been confined to the most accessible places. I am glad to be able to inform you that work on the railway siding entering your Company's property has been resumed and is nearing completion. We hope within a very short time to have coal delivered in bulk direct into the bunkers. I now beg formally to move that the directors' report, balance-sheet and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902, be received and adopted.

Mr. B. Kitzinger seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

ROSE DEEP, LIMITED.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account—						
425,000 Shares of £1 each				425,000	0	0
Share Premium Account—						
As per Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1901	360,510	5	0			
Funds Transferred from Appropriation Account—						
For Capital Expenditure in excess of Working Capital provided, by issue of Shares	116,615	4	3			
				477,125	9	3
National Bank of South Africa, Limited, Germiston—						
Manager's Account—Overdraft	3,356	9	1			
Unclaimed Dividends Account—						
For Unrepresented Dividend Warrants, Dividends Nos. 1 and 2	16	8	0			
Sundry Shareholders	42,500	0	0			
Interim Dividend No. 3	8,892	6	7			
Sundry Creditors—						
On Account of Wages, Stores, &c.				54,745	3	8
Balance of Appropriation Account—						
Unappropriated				62,710	14	6
				£1,019,581	7	5
By Claim Property—						
181'2188 Claims bought for 230,000 Shares of £1 each	£230,000	0	0			
Cash	3,734	14	1			
				£233,734	14	1
Mine Development at cost—						
No. 1 Shaft, Vertical	£34,295	4	7			
No. 2 Shaft, Vertical	22,545	13	9			
No. 3 Shaft, Incline	605	0	2			
Development	242,037	0	8			
	299,483	19	2			
Machinery and Plant at cost	272,101	14	5			
Buildings at cost	92,725	18	5			
Reservoirs at cost	4,078	3	2			
	668,390	15	2			
Stores and Materials—						
In Stock	21,776	5	7			
In Transit	58	14	11			
	21,795	0	6			
Live Stock and Vehicles	694	0	0			
Office Furniture	358	0	0			
Bearer Share Warrants	513	5	0			
	23,360	5	6			
Cash on Deposit—						
London and Johannesburg	47,526	9	10			
National Bank of South Africa, Limited, London	14	16	7			
National Bank of South Africa, Limited, Johannesburg	180	10	9			
Cash at Mine	55	0	9			
Gold Consignment Account	15,074	1	1			
	62,850	19	0			
Gold seized by the Government of the late South African Republic	25,271	3	9			
Sundry Debtors	3,973	9	11			
	31,244	13	8			
	£1,019,581	7	5			

H. A. READ, Secretary.

L. REYERSBACH, Acting Chairman.
H. A. ROGERS, Director.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet, Working Expenditure and Revenue Account, and Appropriation Account, with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of

the Company, and certify that, in our opinion, it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, containing the particulars required by the Articles of Association of the Company, and properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the whole of the Company's affairs.

C. L. ANDERSSON & CO., Incorporated Accountants, } Auditors.
HOWARD PIM, Chartered Accountant,
Johannesburg, 10th March, 1903.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Period from Closing Down of Mine in October, 1899, to Re-commencement of Milling on 16th December, 1901.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Mine Expenditure—						
General Expenses, viz.:—Amount of accounts presented for payment since publication of last accounts				756	0	5
Credit balance carried to Appropriation Account NOTE.—Amount expended for the above period as per Accounts, dated 31st December, 1901				8,037	2	7
Deduct Net Credit as above				79,749	18	5
				8,637	2	7
Net Expenditure to date during the above Period				£64,713	15	10
				£8,793	3	0

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Gold Account—						
Net Value of Company's proportion of Gold recovered from Government Mint, Pretoria, and from other sources				8,114	13	8
Deficits in Cash Assets—						
Stores and Materials Commandeered, &c., viz.:—Value of Goods recovered since publication of last accounts				372	15	11
Head Office Expenditure—						
Licenses, viz.:—Refund from the Transvaal Government of licenses paid during the War period				395	13	5
				8,793	3	0
				£8,793	3	0

WORKING EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Period from Re-commencement of Milling on 16th December, 1901, to 31st December, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Mining Expenses				76,978	4	3			
Milling Expenses				96,573	5	3			
Cyaniding Expenses				28,952	8	0			
General Expenses, Mine				12,119	15	10			
General Expenses, Head Office—									
Salaries				1,585	7	7			
Stationery, Printing, Advertising,									
Postages and Telegrams				671	11	4			
Directors' and Auditors' Fees				316	5	4			
Licenses				866	3	1			
Sundry General Expenses				609	17	8			
				4,109	5	0			
Less Sundry Revenue				41,126	4	0	148,731	6	7
Credit Balance on Working for the period,									
carried down							82,509	2	3
NOTE.—No allowance has been made for Government per cent. Tax in respect of above profit.									

To Interest				122	11	8
Credit Balance, carried to Appropriation Account				82,386	10	7
				82,509	2	3
Cr.						
By Gold Account				£	s.	d.
				231,240	8	10
By Balance brought down				82,386	10	7
				82,509	2	3

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Dividend Account—			
Interim No. 3, of 10 per cent., declared 19th December, 1902	42,500	0	0
Expended on Capital Account to date	116,615	4	3
Balance unappropriated carried to Balance Sheet	62,710	14	0
	221,825	18	9
Cr.			
By Balance unappropriated as per Balance Sheet 31st December, 1901	£	s.	d.
Balance of Supplementary Expenditure and Revenue Account for the period from closing down of Mine in October 1899, to re-commencement of Milling on 16th December, 1901	8,037	2	7
Balance of Working Expenditure and Revenue Account for the period from re-commencement of Milling on 16th December, 1901, to 31st December, 1902	82,386	10	7
	221,825	18	9

H. A. READ, Secretary. L. REVERSBACH, Acting Chairman.
H. A. ROGERS, Director.
C. L. ANDERSSON & CO., Incorporated Accountants, } Auditors.
HOWARD PIM, Chartered Accountant,
Johannesburg, 10th March, 1903.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the meeting the Chairman (Mr. L. Reversbach), in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report and audited Accounts, said he should, as far as possible, follow the practice of endeavouring to lay before them a complete record of the work done and of the actual position of the Company. Milling operations were re-started on the 16th December, 1901, but owing to the impossibility of making a clean-up for the

few days in December during which operations had been carried on, when the accounts for the last financial year were submitted, there appeared in the Balance Sheet an item of £4,799 10s. 2d., being the mining, milling and cyaniding expenses from the 16th to the 31st December. "The operations now brought under review thus cover a period of 12½ months. It was explained to you by Mr. Rouliot at the last Annual Meeting that it had become necessary for the Company to obtain a small temporary advance from the Rand Mines, Ltd., owing to the fact that the cash on hand at the outbreak of war was not sufficient to cover the total war expenditure and the amounts spent on Capital Account. The exact position at the beginning of the year under review was that we had Cash and Cash Assets amounting to £25,052 6s. 6d., but in arriving at this amount the value of the gold seized from the mail train, amounting to £30,138 10s. 8d., had been taken as cash. We have been able to recover from the Pretoria Mint and from other sources gold of a total value of £12,982 0s. 7d. Of this amount £8,114 13s. 8d. was gold obtained through the milling operations carried on by the late Government. The remainder of £4,867 6s. 11d. was part of the gold seized from the mail train, this item being thereby reduced to £30,138 10s. 8d. to £25,271 3s. 9d. The total amount of gold recovered by the Company from the milling operations of the late Government has been brought up to £25,587 9s. 3d., after allowing for certain costs incurred in the recovery. The position regarding the Company's claim against the Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Company, in respect of the £25,271 3s. 9d. above referred to, is fully outlined in the Directors' Report, from which you will notice that the case is being taken to the House of Lords. No provision is made in the accounts before you for legal expenses incurred in this connection. The £8,114 13s. 8d. already referred to have been placed to a separate account in order to enable shareholders to exactly appreciate the total direct loss incurred through the suspension of operations. A few small items also appear in the same account, but call for no special comment, and it will be seen that the net amount by which we have been able to reduce our War Expenditure Account is £8,037 2s. 7d., thus reducing last year's figure of £72,749 18s. 5d. to £64,713 15s. 10d. The net profits on Working Account amount to £82,386 10s. 7d. This sum, together with the £25,052 6s. 6d. shown as cash and cash assets in our last Balance Sheet, and the £8,037 2s. 7d. come to £115,435 5s. 15s. 8d. Against this we have spent on Capital Account £10 26s. 5s. 2d., and have paid a Dividend of 10 per cent., absorbing £42,500, which leaves our Cash and Cash Assets on hand at the close of the year at £62,710 14s. 6d. In this amount the balance of the value of the gold seized from the mail train, amounting to £25,271 3s. 9d., is included. You will notice that some alteration has been made in the drawing up of the Balance Sheet, inasmuch as the total Capital Expenditure in excess of the Working Capital provided by the issue and sale of shares has been put under the heading of "Funds transferred from Appropriation Account." This has been done in order to make the figures more intelligible, in as much as that now the three items "Capital Account," "Share Premium Account," and "Funds transferred from Appropriation Account," show expenditure on claims in shares and cash together with the cost of development, machinery, buildings, and reservoirs. Any further Capital Expenditure incurred, which is paid out of the current revenue of the Company, will in future be included in this item. Only an average of 75 stamps have been run during the past year out of our total complement of 100 stamps. That this has been the case is due entirely to the inadequate supply of unskilled labour. Our available force has averaged from 700 to 750 natives, but to a small extent this has been increased by the employment of unskilled white labour and coolies. The stamps in operation have crushed 140,690 tons of ore, which yielded 55,619.539 fine ounces of gold, equal to 7.906 fine dwts. or 32s. 10.437d. per ton milled. Reverting to the labour question, he said it is generally admitted that the working of the mines here with unskilled labour available from various parts of Europe is economically impossible. As regards the employment of foreign coloured labour, I do not intend to add my opinion to the many which have been advanced. But I wish to refute in the most categorical way possible the accusation brought against us that we are wilfully neglectful. I hope that the figures which I am about to quote will be carefully analysed, that their true meaning will be recognised, and also their bearing upon the position of the industry, upon the whole sub-Continent of Africa and, last, but not least, upon the British taxpayer himself. It is impossible without throwing the burden of a great amount of work on every Engineer here, to get at the root of the matter accurately, but I have asked the Engineers of the group of mines with which I am more closely associated to obtain for me all the available data, and by allowing that these represent a certain percentage of the total involved, I have arrived at some conclusions for an area of just over 3,700 claims. I have taken the figures of 18 Companies, representing 2,165 erected stamps out of a total of 6,565 stamps: actually erected, though not all at work in August, 1899, or about 33 per cent. The average recovery value of the ore of these 18 Companies during 1899 was 50s. 3½d. per ton against 41s. 2½d. per ton for the whole of the fields. The average working profit of these Companies for that period was 24s. 6½d. per ton as against 18s. 8½d. per ton for the Rand. The number of stamps worked to-day by these 18 Companies is 1,320, or 60 per cent. of their full milling capacity. The percentage of stamps working on the Rand at present out of the total of 6,565 erected amounts to only 46½ per cent. I estimate that working costs are increased by 1s. 10d. per ton through the reduction operations only being carried on on a reduced scale, whereas Head Office charges, cost of mine staffs and other incidents of expenditure are as great to-day as when the total plants were in operation. Out of the total recovery yield of the fields, 10s. 6½d. per ton have in the past on the average been available for distribution in the shape of dividends. The total crushing capacity of the eighteen companies referred to is 315,148 tons per month, whereas in December, 1902, only 187,408 tons were actually handled by them. Out of the tonnage we are forced to leave for future treatment we would make an estimated profit of £2,194,000 annually, and would have available for distribution in dividends £1,595,000. By taking into consideration the averages and the differences in yield already mentioned by me, we arrive at the conclusion that for the whole number of stamps erected on the Rand prior to October, 1899, the amount available for distribution would exceed the amount actually distributed in 1902 by over 3,000,000 Sterling £ per annum. This amount has been, and is continually being described as "deferred profits" only; that is to say, it is left in the ground, and will at some future date be distributed amongst Shareholders. It may be that by saving on working costs and through improvements in the processes of extraction, when the time comes for us to be able to deal with the ore and extract the profits, we may get something more out of it than we would to-day even with the full complement of labour. But meanwhile this amount of profits remains unproductive until such time as, in the ordinary course of events, the mines are exhausted; in other words, the lives of our mines are lengthened by a period corresponding to the period of suspension or reduced activity at the present time, the benefit of which, however, those that come after us will only feel in the distant future. The average life of the eighteen mines which I have taken as the basis of my calculations is given at about twenty years. We will only therefore after that number of years get this profit to work with or live on. I have had placed at my disposal figures showing that at the beginning of 1900, out of the money invested on these fields, 80 per cent. was held by British Shareholders, including, of course, the holdings of the local groups. I am inclined to believe that lately, if anything, the percentage held by British Shareholders has increased, but taking as a basis that 80 per cent. is so held, and allowing that a considerable portion is owned by the controlling houses, we get at very large figures indeed as representing the losses to the taxpayer and to the financial firms. It is practically two years since milling was resumed on these fields. The average number of stamps in operation for the whole period, taking the number given monthly by the Chamber of Mines, is 1,421, and it will thus be seen that on the average for nearly two years the actual amount of dividends deferred is even larger than that which I have given. As more stamps come into operation and as the labour supply becomes more plentiful, so will the annual distributions increase and the amount left for future generations become less, but it stands to reason that no body of business men in their right senses would willingly lose the interest on, or the use of, such amounts, or even a fraction thereof, and that it can only be due to the absolute inability to do otherwise that the present state of affairs has not long ago been mended. Mr. W. Laurie Hamilton continues in charge of the property, and your directors have every reason to congratulate shareholders on the way he and his staff have carried out their duties. I now beg formally to move that the directors' report, balance sheet and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902, be received and adopted.

Mr. H. A. Rogers seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

CINDERELLA DEEP, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS for the period ended 31st DECEMBER, 1902,

Submitted to the Shareholders at a General Meeting held on the 5th March, 1903, at Johannesburg.

GENTLEMEN,—Your Directors beg to submit their Report on the affairs of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1902, together with the Balance Sheet and Revenue and Expenditure Account at that date. These are accompanied by the Report of your Consulting Engineer.

CAPITAL.—The Capital is unaltered, and consists of £500,000, in shares of £1 each, all issued and fully paid up.

PROPERTY.—The Property is unchanged and comprises a block of 288·78 deep level claims, situated on the farm Leeuwpoort, in the East Rand District, containing the deep horizon of the reef bodies in the Cason, New Comet, Angelo, Driefontein and Agnes Munro Gold Mining Companies.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1902, from interest, is £5,675 ss., which, added to the balance of £7,935 ss. 6d. brought forward, gives an available revenue of £13,610 10s. 6d. The expenditure, comprising administration charges, diamond drilling, licences, and sundry outgoings, is £9,456 3s. 8d., leaving a credit balance of £4,154 6s. 10d. to be carried forward.

The following is a statement showing the receipts and expenditure from the formation of the Company to date:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

RECEIPTS.			
	£	s.	d.
To Capital, 500,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid ..	500,000	0	0
Deduct 97,900 Shares issued to Vendors for Property	97,900	0	0
Working Capital, 402,100 Shares subscribed at par	402,100	0	0
Sundry Revenue	28,959	9	11
	£431,059	9	11
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
By Capital Expenditure as per Balance-sheet ..	46,026	5	11
Administration Expenditure—Diamond Drilling, &c.	24,805	3	11
Cash and Liquid Assets as per Balance-sheet ..	70,831	9	0
	£431,059	9	11

DRILLING.—At the date of this Report the diamond drill had reached a depth of 3,118 feet, and in February, 1903, the Main Reef was intersected at 3,300 feet. The core drawn disclosed a compact body of conglomerate, heavily mineralised with pyrites and containing the characteristic basket pebbles. It measured 17½ feet in length, and, after making allowance for the dip of the formation, indicated a reef 16½ feet wide. The bottom portion gave the following assays:—

Core.	Fire Assay per Ton.
16 inches in length	11·26 dwts.
9 inches	10·00 "
13 inches	4·20 "
9½ inches	12·50 "
5½ inches	7·50 "
53 inches	9·16 "

(Equal to a width of 49½ inches when corrected for angle of dip.)

The top section of 13 feet is of low value, the assays varying from ½ to 4½ dwts. The reef was passed out of at 3,326½ feet, and drilling has since been continued to a

depth of 3,383 feet. It is intended to carry the borehole down until the footwall formation is encountered, in order to ascertain whether any other reef bodies exist. The results disclosed by the borehole are regarded by your Directors and Consulting Engineer as satisfactory. The primary object for which the hole was put down, of establishing the exact depth of the reef at the Northern boundary, has been attained. Two other important points have also been decided. The Main Reef series is shown to be strongly persistent in your property at a depth of 3,300 feet, the reef being considerably wider than the ore bodies in the overlying outcrop mines, and further evidence has been obtained of the continuance of the gold into the deeper levels. The lower 4 feet of the core indicates payable value, and confirms the theoretical deductions previously made, based on actual developments in the Cason, New Comet and Angelo mines. The occurrence of the payable gold in the bottom 4 feet of the reef, contiguous to the footwall, is also a reproduction of the conditions existing in the outcrop mines. It will be observed that the reef was intersected at a depth corresponding closely with the estimate given by your Consulting Engineer.

In view of the evidence yielded by the drill of the existence of a reef of great width and good value, your Directors intend to vigorously continue shaft sinking, and, in due course, to make the necessary preparations for developing and equipping the mine on the basis of 100 stamps, with provision for afterwards increasing the reduction plant to 200 heads.

SHAFT SINKING.—At the date of this report, the shaft had attained a depth of 987 feet, and was timbered down to 917 feet. During the year 459 feet were sunk, at a total cost of £8,140, or an average of £17 7s. 2d. per foot. The low rate of sinking achieved is due to the fact that work was only restarted in March, while scarcity of labour precluded rapid progress. Considerable improvement was, however, shown in November and December, when 221 feet were sunk, at an average expenditure of £13 17s. 1d. per foot. As soon as sufficient native labour becomes available, it is anticipated that the rate of progress will increase to 120 feet per month.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.—A capacious Workshop has been erected and furnished with the necessary machine tools, and some of the quarters for the staff and married employees are in course of construction. The temporary headgear and hauling engine are to be replaced by a more substantial structure of steel and two hoisting engines, for carrying the shaft down to the reef. Five Lancashire boilers, for supplying steam to the engines, have also been ordered. Electric lighting machinery for the workshops, offices and quarters has been provided. A steam-driven brickmaking Plant has been erected for the purpose of providing bricks for the various buildings, including quarters and machinery houses. Meanwhile, 240,000 bricks have been disposed of, at a price which leaves a fair profit to the Company, and there is a balance of 300,000 bricks in hand.

AGRICULTURAL.—The experiment has been made of growing mealies for feeding the natives employed, with satisfactory results, and it is the intention, later on, to cultivate a portion of the property, which, it is believed, will produce foodstuffs for the black labourers at a cost considerably under current market rates.

POLICY AND PROSPECTS.—The confirmation supplied by the borehole has strengthened the anticipations expressed as to the value of your property, and your Directors have no reason to alter the estimates contained in the last annual report.

DIRECTORS.—In terms of the Articles of Association two of your Directors, Messrs. L. Albu and A. J. Sharwood, retire from office, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.—Your Auditor, Mr. Thomas Douglas, also retires in terms of the provisions of the Articles of Association, but offers himself for re-election. You will be asked to vote remuneration for the last audit, and to elect an Auditor for the ensuing year.

GEORGE ALBU, Chairman.
A. J. SHARWOOD,
A. EPLER,
W. H. BETZ, } Directors.

Johannesburg, 1st January, 1903.

BALANCE-SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital	500,000	0	0
Sundry Creditors	1,663	13	3
Revenue and Expenditure Account	4,154	6	10
Balance at Credit.			
	505,818	0	1

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Property	97,900	0	0
Machinery and Plant	19,993	17	6
Permanent Works	17,760	1	6
Buildings	7,601	4	2
Furniture	285	18	0
Livestock, Vehicles, &c.	378	10	9
Bearer Warrants	765	10	6
Share Account	37	0	0
16 Rand Mutual Assurance Company Shares ..	£32	0	0
50 Witwatersrand Native Labour Association Shares	5	0	0
Stores on hand	6,569	14	1
Bricks on hand	756	8	5
Sundry Debtors	1,199	12	7
Cash	332,633	8	7
On deposit and at call	£351,961	16	6
On Current Account	671	12	1
	£505,818	0	1

J. V. BLINKHORN, Secretary

I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Cinderella Deep, Limited, for the period from 1st January, 1902, to 31st December, 1902, and hereby certify that the above is a full and fair Balance Sheet, showing the particulars required by the Articles of Association, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the whole of the Company's affairs according to the books.

Johannesburg, 21st February, 1903.

GEORGE ALBU, Chairman.
A. J. SHARWOOD, Director.
THOS. DOUGLAS,
(Chartered Accountant) } Auditor.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1st JANUARY, 1902, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Diamond Drilling	£2,596	11	1
Maintenance	2,745	4	0
Mealie Raising	55	19	2
Head Office Expenditure	2,712	9	3
Salaries and Fees	£2,049	2	3
Directors' Remuneration	57	15	0
Legal Expenses	94	9	11
Sundries	511	8	1
Licences	89	17	3
Insurances	108	10	0
Mine Guard	26	12	9
Contribution to Witwatersrand Native Labour Association ..	62	10	0
London Office Expenditure, Committee Fees, Salaries, Stationery, Printing, &c.	813	1	0
Paris Office Expenditure	91	16	2
Berlin Office Expenditure	153	13	0
	£9,456	3	8
Balance brought down	£3,780	18	8
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	4,154	6	10
	£7,935	5	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Interest	5,075	5	0
Balance carried down	3,780	18	8
	£9,456	3	8
By Balance at 31st December, 1901	7,935	5	6
	£7,935	5	6

J. V. BLINKHORN, Secretary.

Johannesburg, 21st February, 1903

Examined and found correct,

GEORGE ALBU, Chairman.
A. J. SHARWOOD, Director.
THOS. DOUGLAS,
(Chartered Accountant) } Auditor.

Head Office: No. 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

WEST END: 17 PALL MALL, S.W.

NEW PREMIUMS. £69,400.

TOTAL INCOME. £1.188.600.

* Sixty-six per cent. of the Claims by death were in respect of Policies which had participated in the Surplus, and their Bonus Additions averaged over 50 per cent. of the Original Assurances.

Their INCREASE in the year was £379,200.

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 PER CENT.

THE SURPLUS at the 1901 Investigation was £1,581,000.

MORE THAN 60 PER CENT. of the Members who died during the Septennium were entitled to **BONUSES** which, **NOTWITHSTANDING THAT THE PREMIUMS DO NOT AS A RULE EXCEED THE NON-PROFIT RATES OF OTHER OFFICES,** were, on the average, equal to **AN ADDITION OF OVER 50 PER CENT.** to the Original Assurances.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

[illegible]

EXPENDITURE.								REVENUE.						
						£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
To Claim Licences						367	12	3	By Balance from Account to 31st December, 1901			1,134	17	0
Directors' Fees						1,000	0	0	Interest received on Deposits			5,100	13	2
Auditors' Fees						105	0	0						
Salaries and General Expenditure at Head Office						711	11	10						
London Office Expenses						439	12	6						
Berlin Office Expenses						152	14	9						
Paris Office Expenses						55	9	2						
Stationery, Printing and Advertising						281	14	7						
Legal Charges						26	10	2						
Fire Insurance						16	10	0						
Employés' Accident Assurance						10	12	8						
Survey Expenses						75	11	5						
General Manager's Salary and General Expenses at Mine						2,124	10	10						
						5,393	0	2						
Balance						911	11	2						
						£6,304	11	4				£6,304	11	4

MAX FRANCKE, Acting Chairman.
E. HOPPER, Director.
THOMAS J. BALL, Incorporated Accountant } Auditors.
T. R. HADDON.

Johannesburg, 18th March, 1903.

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